Department of State

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY-MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to the Proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5.....NO. 35. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1849. | WHOLE NO. 243.

Terms for Advertising.
Per square of 12 lines to [illegible]

One square	1 insertion,		[illegible]
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	[illegible]
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 [illegible]
Do.	do.	3 months, [illegible]	[illegible]
Do.	do.	6 do. do. do.	[illegible]
Do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	[illegible]
Do.	do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	[illegible]
Do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	[illegible]

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of [illegible] cents per square for every insertion after the first week.
A deduction of 33⅓ per cent on advertising bills over $30.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash in advance.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character of any individual, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

M. S. ASHE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.

ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

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EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH.)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.
Sept 29, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*
April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
☞Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[2-tf

COOPER'S ISINGLASS.

THE above article is the best in use for making JELLIES. They can be made in the warmest weather without any difficulty, perfectly stiff and transparent, and when flavored with the extracts of Vanilla, Damask Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose, Peach or Orange flower water, they are unsurpassable. The above articles are for sale by
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

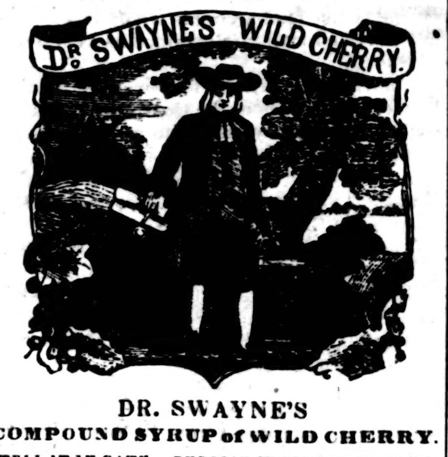
HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29, 1848—[16-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that at the late County Court I was appointed INSPECTOR OF PROVISIONS. I have entered upon the duties of my office, and will give prompt attention and despatch in the discharge of the same. I respectfully solicit the patronage of the community.
JAMES L. CORBETT.
N. B.—All articles inspected by me have my brand thereon, and consumers especially will do well to buy no other, as my experience already proves the fact that a considerable saving will be made thereby. J. L. C.
April 27, 1849- [33-3m

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.



DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY.
TELL IT IN GATH—PUBLISH IT IN THE STREETS OF ASKALON!
The greatest Medicine in the known world.

OF all the cures that have ever been recorded we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this. which now stands as a living proof of the curability of CONSUMPTION. even when life had been despaired of.

Read this extraordinary case:

DECEMBER 25th, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms become very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro' my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left with me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say. from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township, Pennsylvania.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing,

Permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, after all other remedies had failed.

CINCINNATI, February 19, 1847.

DR. SWAYNE—This may certify that eleven years ago last fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me in defiance of all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839–'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder clime, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for three or four years, after which the disease increased until last winter. My sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.

Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for *Diseases of the Lungs*. I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptoms of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine.

Yours respectfully, J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

Important Caution--Read! Read!

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving. with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also Dr Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge!

"*A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia. Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.*"

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual,) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use even when no worms are discovered. Dr Swayne's Vermifuge has met with a degree of favor from the public, which has perhaps never before been accorded to any medicine. It needs no recommendation wherever it is known. To the fond mother, bending in sleepless anxiety over her wasting child, it will carry relief joy, and thankfulness; to all who are suffering from the diseases for which it is prepared, it offers a speedy restoration to health

Remember! the genuine is put up in *Square Bottles*. with the portrait of Dr Swayne on each label, also his signature.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr H. SWAYNE, Philadelphia, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS, Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.
March 16, 1849—[27

SARSAPARILLA.

Townsend's Sands. (in quart bottles,) Sands. (small,) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand.
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonder and blessing of the Age!
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*: a power possessed by no other medicine And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh. Coughs. Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.
New-York, April 28, 1847

Dr Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,
WM RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, *Blackwell's Island*, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:
Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Weschester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847*

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarsparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder or soap* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood. it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women. word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.
Yours, respectfully.
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.
H. P. PULING, *M. D.*
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M D

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co, 151 Chartres street, N O; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist,
Wilmington, N. C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT, on North side of Market street, and three streets above Boundary. The House is new, and contains six comfortable rooms. There is also a Kitchen and other houses on the Lot. The Lot is 66 feet by 165. Possession given immediately. Apply to
C. C. MORSE.
February 16, 1849—[23-tf

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's silk shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do Gansey's over-shirts
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	do net shirts & drawers
Blue, black and grey Sattinetts,	do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Superfine bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Horse do
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;	Table & birdeye Diapers;
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 brown damask do
Sack and Over do	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Irish Linen & Lawns;	Cotton & Russia diapers;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;

FOR LADIES WEAR.

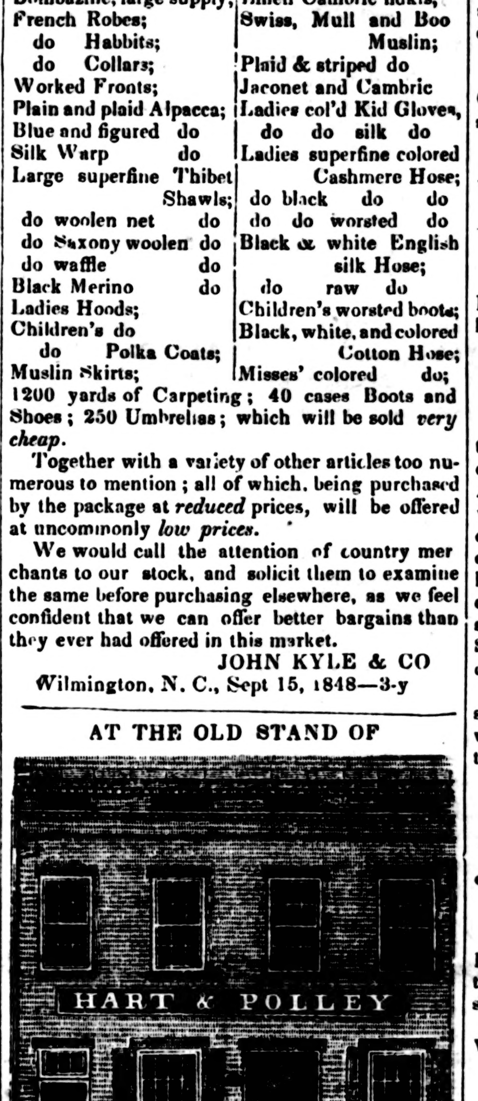
Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Colored silk do
Plaid Tarton's do	Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Cashmere de Couse;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do de Lane;	Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Bombazine, large supply;	Swiss, Mull and Boo Muslin;
French Robes;	Plaid & striped do
do Habbits;	Jaconet and Cambric
do Collars;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Worked Fronts;	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Blue and figured do	do black do do
Silk Warp do	do do worsted do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;	Black & white English silk Hose;
do woolen net do	do raw do
do Saxony woolen do	Children's worsted boots;
do waffle do	Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Black Merino do	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Hoods;	
Children's do	
do Polka Coats;	
Muslin Skirts;	

1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap*.

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices*.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

AT THE OLD STAND OF



WILL be found, a general assortment of Church Parlor, Office, & Cooking Stoves, Grates and Fenders; Double and *Single* acting force and lift Pumps, Lead Pipe, Solar, Camphine and Turpentine Lamps; Tea Trays and Waiters; Coffee and Tea Urns; Coffee Biggins; Coffee and Tea Pots; Steak Dishes, Enameled Sauce Pans and Kettles; Passage Lanterns; Dish Covers; Cake Boxes; Nurse Lamps, and Egg Boilers; Rifles; double and single Guns; Revolving and single Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percusion Caps, &c. ALSO, all kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron ware made to order.

All CASH and SHORT CREDIT customers punctually attended to. S. P. POLLEY.
Dec 1, 1846.—[12-6m

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, and NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber pen and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold. at a moderate expense.

OFFICE on Hall's wharf.
MILES COSTIN.
Dec 15, 1848[—14-1y

NOTICE.
25 Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of Duplin County, at April Term, 1849, and as Administrator of Lewis S. Herring, deceased, I shall sell at public sale, at the Court-House in Kenansville, on Thursday, the 17th day of May next. 25 valuable slaves. Among them are some young men, women, and girls. Terms 6 months credit, notes with approved securities.
JAMES DICKSON, *Adm'r.*
April 20, 1849—[32-4t

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above. including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.
J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

VARNISH.

Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnishes. Also, Paint, Varnish and Marking brushes always on hand, and for sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.
THOS. H. FENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

WILLIAM L. MONTAGUE,
MUSIC SELLER,
No. 158 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.,

HAS always on hand PIANO FORTES, from the most approved manufactories, which he will sell at the Factory prices.

W. L. M. is daily adding to his already extensive
Catalogue of Music.
THE NEW PIECES OF MERIT FOR
VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS.

He also receives all the new music published in the different cities of the United States, which enables him to supply orders with promptness and despatch.

Teachers and country dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

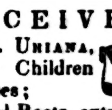
A general assortment of the various kinds of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
both of domestic and foreign manufacture, for sale.
February 9, 1849—[22-6m1c

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS, which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received by the Mary Powell. S. HOFFMAN.
Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

JUST RECEIVED,



PER SCHR. URIANA,
200 pair Children Shoes;



50 pair Gent's calf pegged Boots, extra quality;
25 " Ladies Lasting Gaiters;
40 " " welted Ties;
50 " " " Buskins;
25 " kip pegged Boots. For sale by
M2] GRAY & JONES.

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line.—From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers, and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of
Coach, Gig, Sulky, and Buggy Harnesses; Lady's Saddles. Bridles. Whips. &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,
all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship. He has also a large assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.,
and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

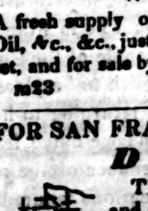
REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my book over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
March 9, 1848

WHITE LEAD.

A fresh supply of prime White Lead, Linseed Oil, &c., &c., just received per schr. A. J. DeRosset, and for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT;
m23 Drugist & Chemis

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA!
DIRECT!



THE new A. L. copper fastened and coppered Live Oak and Red Cedar built barque JOHN A. TAYLOR, Martin master, will sail as above, early in April. She can take the bulk of 200 tons freight, and 100 passengers. For particulars, apply to GEO. W. DAVIS.
February 16, 1849.

FULTON & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

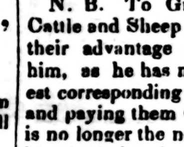
are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,	HANDBILLS,
BILLS OF LADING,	LABELS,
CARDS,	LAW BLANKS,
CATALOGUES,	MILITARY NOTICES,
CERTIFICATES,	NOTES,
CHECKS,	PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,	POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS,	NEGRO PASSES,
DRAFTS,	RECEIPTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!
HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS
of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*

We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done*, and at a *price to suit the times.*
FULTON & PRICE.
March 30, 1849.



New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6½ to 8½ cents per lb.: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.
THOS. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

NEW NOVELS.

Just received, at the Book Store, viz:
Percy, or the Old love and the New.
The Marrying Man.
The Poor Cousin, by Mrs. Pickering; certainly one of the most amusing and unsigned productions that has been issued for some time in the way of light Romance.
The Haunted man and the Ghost's bargain, a fancy for Christmas time, by Charles Dickens.
The Dower House, a tale of by-gone days, by Mrs. Grey.
The Renegade, a Historical Romance of Border life.
The Old Judge, or life in a Colony, by Judge Haliburton, author of Sam Slick, the Clock maker.
First part, Sequel to the mysteries of New York.
First part, Ned Buntline's life.
Mike Fink, a legend of Ohio.
Revenge, or the Robber of Guatemala.
Anger, or the fire brand.
The Prince, or George St. George Julien.
Notes of Travel in California.
Gold Regions of California.
The Priest of the Black Cross.
Dombey and Son, bound.
The Women of the American Revolution.
A variety of School Books.
Feb 16 L. H. PIERCE.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his tract of land, lying 8 miles below Smithfield, on both sides of Neuse River, containing about 3500 acres, 600 of which is on the South side, and extends to the marshes. There is a spacious two story dwelling house on the premises, just finished, at a cost of about $1600, with all necessary out-houses for servants, &c. There is open land sufficient for extensive farming purposes. Also an excellent range for stock of all kinds. A part of the tract is good Turpentine land, with 2,000 boxes now cut.

The terms of sale will be reasonable. For half the amount negroes would be preferred; the other half in cash and on time.
THADEUS W. WHITLEY.
Johnston co., N. C., April 27, 1849—[32-4t

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician:
Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHARDT's patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.
Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

The Merchant Tailoring

WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R. Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.

In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.

For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit. V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;—all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming with the fashions of the season.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

ICE—ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have in store 292 tons of *Ice*, and will receive additional supplies through the season, from the fresh ponds of Boston.

Our ICE HOUSE is open every morning, from sun-rise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his house, on Second-street, a few doors from Market-street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.
SHAW & REPITON.
April 13th, 1849. 1toct

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name and style of JOHN KYLE & CO., is this day dissolved.

All business of the late firm will hereafter be conducted by JOHN KYLE.
April 12, 1849—[31-tf

FOR SALE.

10,000 ACRES OF LAND, lying on the East of Wilmington, N. C., beginning 3 miles from Wilmington, and lying on both sides of the Newbern Road. Apply to J. A. SANDERS.
April 20, 1849—[32-6t

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1849.

Ernst Grimme, vs. Christian Grimme. } Original Attachment—Levied upon a lot of Crockery Ware, Looking Glasses, some remnants of Cloth and Calico, 3 dozen Caps, 1 dozen pair of Boots, 1 dozen Fiddles, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Christian Grimme, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: on motion, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in June next, and replevy said property, the same will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's claim.
Teste,
L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
April 13, 1849—[31-6t Printer's fee $4 88.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849—[28-tf

FOR SALE.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, one on Fourth and Nun Streets, now occupied by Mr. D. M. Foyles.

ALSO—Two half lots, on or near the Dry Pond, adjoining Mr. John Griffith's residence.

One house and half lot on Market Street, continued.

Also, 4,000 bushels [illegible] Hall & Potter's Mill. [illegible]
April 20, 1849—[32-tf

[illegible]
A large supply of [illegible] for sale low, at the Journal Office.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, May 11, 1849.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, held at the Banking-house on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors:—Dr A. J. DeRosset; Dr. Thomas H Wright; John D. Jones; Edward B. Dudley; Samuel Black; John Wooster; P. K. Dickinson; Dr. F. J. Hill; John Walker; Wm. C. Bettencourt; and Wm. A. Wright.

Dr. Thos. H. Wright was re elected President.

MAY—THE WEATHER.—In this neighborhood, at least, May seems shorn of all its beauty by the untimely frost of a few weeks since, which has turned joyous Spring into the "sear and yellow leaf" of Autumn, and caused the woods to wear the aspect rather of October than of May. The weather, too, seems rather out of season for the "sunny South," and the prospect of a coal fire, which at this writing we find very desirable company, affords us strong evidence that winter is still "lingering in the lap of May." We are happy to learn, however, that the crops do not seem to have suffered much.

MR. BROGDEN'S SPEECH.—At the request of a number of our friends in Wayne who feel desirous to read the speech of Mr. BROGDEN, of that county, upon the subject of "Free Suffrage," we will commence its publication in our next. The pressure upon our columns has put it out of our power sooner to comply with their wishes.

REPAIRED.—The damage to the Rail Road, occasioned by fire a short time since, has been repaired, and the trains arrive punctually as heretofore.

☞We understand that the Dry Goods Stores of this town will be closed at 7 o'clock, P. M., from the 15th day of May, till the 15th day of September.

COAST SURVEY.—The schooner John Y. Mason has sailed from Norfolk for Albemarle Sound, to remain till about the 1st of July.

CHLOROFORM.—The National Medical Convention which met recently in Boston, has reported most unequivocally in favor of the use of Chloroform in surgical operations. It is asserted that its use has saved one hundred lives for every one which has been lost by its application. It is recommended to the heads of departments, previous to decapitating an office-holder, so as to render the operation easy.

ANNEXATION OF NORFOLK.—The papers of both parties in Norfolk, Va., are out strongly in favor of the annexation of that place to N. Carolina. This movement is as strongly opposed by the Richmond press. Were it left to a vote of the people of Norfolk, there can be no doubt that a large majority would be in favor of the change; but it seems very improbable that Virginia will consent to anything of the kind. The North Carolina press, so far as they have expressed any opinion upon the matter, seem unanimous in its favor.

NEW ROUTE NORTH.—It is in contemplation to construct a new line of travel from Norfolk to Philadelphia, directly through the State of Delaware, from Dover on the Delaware, to Seaford on the Chesapeake Bay. The distance by railroad between these two points is about 45 miles, and its estimated cost not more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The distance by steamboat from Norfolk to Seaford is 137 miles, from Dover to Philadelphia, 70 miles—207 miles in all. The distance from Weldon to Norfolk is 82 miles, making the whole distance from Weldon to Philadelphia 289 miles, while by the old routes it is 344 by way of Washington City, and 377 by the Chesapeake Bay. As the Rail Road from Norfolk to Weldon is in process of substantial renewal, this line promises soon to be built, and put in successful operation.

THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—The result of the Virginia election leaves—providing all the States yet to vote remain unchanged—a federal majority of seven in the House of Representatives. *Four* democratic gain will give us a majority. What say our friends in the 8th district? Can't they help us to one of these? We think they can.

☞Mr. Hannegan, the newly appointed United States Minister to Berlin, sailed in the Europa for Europe, on the 1st instant.

HUMBUGS.—It is rather hard to tell now-a-days what to believe, or what not to believe; for half the remarkable tales that are told, seem to be published only for the purpose of being contradicted. Take, for instance, Col. Fremont's strange animal, which turns out be only a despeptic horse Gen Taylor's remarkable sayings, which he never did say. The long tape worm taken from a young Irish girl by means of a surgical operation,—all humbugs, every one of them—humbug of humbugs; all things are humbugs.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—We learn from the *Courier*, that a fire broke out on Charleston Neck, between three and four o'clock, on the morning of the 7th inst. The fire originated in the rear of a building on the North side of Boundary Street, near Meeting Street, and destroyed about 120 or 130 houses—mostly small frame buildings. The fire is said to be the most extensive and disastrous that has visited Charleston since the great fire in April, 1838. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

CONNECTICUT.—In consequence of the failure of the people of Connecticut to choose State officers at the late election, the choice devolved upon the Legislature, who have made the following selections:—Hon. Joseph Trumbull, Governor; Hon Thomas Backus, Lieutenant Governor; Henry D. Smith, State Treasurer; Roger H. Mills, Secretary of State; Abijah Cotten, Comptroller. All Feds. with the exception of Mr. Smith, State Treasurer, who is a Democrat.

EDITOR'S RISING.—Henry B. Anthony, the Editor of the Providence Journal, has been chosen Governor of Rhode Island. The standard of candidates for office must be rising in that State.

TRIAL OF GAVAN DUFFY.—The jury in the case of Gavan Duffy has again disagreed, and he has been set at liberty on bail.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

The following remarks from the New York Herald, in regard to the cause of the annihilation of the Taylor party at the recent election in Virginia, comes very near the truth. The cause herein assigned—the want of confidence by the Southern people in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, in regard to the great question of the day lies at the root of the matter. We do sincerely hope that Gen. Taylor will take the warning in the sense in which it is given. The defeat of the administration has certainly, as the Herald says, "been produced by the agitating and unprincipled operations of such politicians as Senator Seward, Martin Van Buren, and all the other anti-slavery agitators belonging to every faction in the North." The union all along of General Taylor's partizans with these men, has naturally and justly alarmed the people of the Southern States, and they have refused to place any more power in the hands of the Executive. A Cabinet divided, without a party to sustain it, and without the confidence or support of the people or of Congress, need not, indeed, bother themselves about concocting any system of measures, since they will never have a chance to carry any of them out:—

The Virginia Election in the South.—We have private accounts from Virginia and other Southern States, which represent the condition of the whig or administration party in that region of the country, to be in a much worse plight than even might be expected from the disastrous defeat which it recently sustained in the Old Dominion. Our cotemporary of the *Courier and Enquirer* is of opinion that the extinction of the whigs in Virginia has been occasioned by the mistaken policy of Gen. Taylor's cabinet, in not removing two or three locofoco office-holders.—This is like accounting for the immense rush of Niagara Falls, by supposing that two or three old women in Buffalo had emptied their pails of water in the channel of the river, and hence the tremendous fall of rushing waters at Niagara The defeat of the whigs, or administration party, in Virginia, (and its probable defeat and total rout which may be expected in other Southern States,) has been produced by the agitating and unprincipled operations of such politicians as Senator Seward, Martin Van Buren, and all the other anti-slavery agitators belonging to every faction in the North. By means of those agitators and ultras, the administration of General Taylor will not only be Tylerized, but it will be left without hardly a rag of strength in the next House of Representatives. It is a fortunate thing for the country, that we have such an honest, upright, fearless man in the White House, as he who now occupies it. His cabinet is nothing; his party is nothing; he belongs to no party, but to the country; and it will require all his nerve and sagacity in the great crisis which is about springing up in this country, with the commencement and progress of the next session of Congress—a crisis which was feared and apprehended by Washington, who accordingly, in his farewell address, counselled his countrymen to beware of organising parties on sectional prejudices. The cabinet of Gen. Taylor need not trouble themselves about organising any new system of measures, any modification of the tariff, any change in the financial system of the government, for they never will have a chance to carry any thing into operation, other than the general system which is now in action. Both houses of Congress, under the lashings of Northern agitators, insulting and abusing the South in every step they take—both houses of Congress will be divided geographically, and will take hostile and violent positions on that ground; and the consequences who can tell? We dread the future.

CALIFORNIA.—THE QUESTION SETTLED.

It is by no means impossible, or even improbable, that the number of emigrants now on their way to California, by various routes, together with those already there, and those likely to go during the summer, will, before the end of the year, amount to nearly, if not quite, eighty thousand people. This will entitle her to apply for admission as a State, and she can then form a constitution for herself. No matter what her decision in this case may be—whether for or against slavery—no party can fairly take exception to it, and we cannot but look forward to some settlement of the question in the only manner in accordance with the constitution, as a consummation devoutly to be wished. Whatever doubts may be entertained in regard to the right of a Territory or of Congress, none can exist in relation to that of a State, when qualified by numbers to claim admission as such It would, we think, be a far more rational mode of procedure for our South Carolina friends to go there and establish an influence to operate upon the constitutional convention, than to waste their energies in passing resolutions while the prize is slipping through their hands. One thousand slaveholders in California a year hence would have more power in the matter than the whole nation of South Carolina armed to the teeth—with resolutions.

FISHER'S ADDRESS.—This address seems to be fully appreciated throughout the Southern States. At a meeting of the Black Oak Agricultural Society of the Parish of St. John's Berkley, S C, held on the 24th of April, we find that a large number of them were ordered to be procured for distribution among the members The *Charleston Courier* gives the following account of the proceedings:

In the course of the morning's deliberations, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Society, which, as they have reference to public affairs, and show the estimate which this Association has formed of the publication referred to, may not be inappropriately introduced:

Resolved, That to Elwood Fisher, Esq., the plantation States are greatly indebted for the enlarged views he has taken of their peculiar institutions, internal resources, and political importance in the confederacy; and that we gratefully award to him the merit of having substantially confuted the absurd fallacies so currently entertained in regard to the relative progress and prospects of the Northern and Southern sections of the Union.

Resolved, That this Association, through their President and Secretary, tender to Elwood Fisher, Esq., their sincere thanks for the very able and patriotic address delivered before the Young Mens' Mercantile Library Association in January last.

Resolved, That independent of the political bearing of the views in the address, its statistical information deserves to be extensively circulated among us as an agricultural people.

Resolved, That this Society obtain, or cause to be reprinted, 500 copies of the address, for the use of the members.

CHIVALRY OF THE FAIR SEX.—The Pottsville (Pa.) *Ledger* states that a terrible conflict came off last week at Mount Airy, Berks Co., between two fair dames, the joint proprietors of one oven, which they both wanted to use at the same time. In order to decide their claims to precedence, they forthwith engaged in a regular "set-to," that would have done honor to Hyer and Sullivan, the result of which was, that one expired the next day from the effects of her injuries.

FROM SANTA FE.

We learn from the St. Louis *Reveille*, that Mr. Samuel Trussdail has arrived in that city from Santa Fe, New Mexico, which place he left on the 18th of March, in company with forty Mexicans, with a train of fifteen to twenty wagons. He brings with him the remains of Major Samuel Hackleton, of the Illinois regiment, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of Illinois. The party had several articles stolen from them at the small Mexican town of San Miguel, which they could not recover; among the rest, the pall covering Major Hackleton's coffin.

Mr. Trussdail reports large Indian encampments on the Arkansas river, for the avowed purpose of levying toll from traders and emigrants passing over the territory. The Indians, however, seem friendly. Everything quiet at Santa Fe, with nothing stirring. The news of the California excitement had not yet reached them. Santa Fe *is* behind the age.

☞Gen. Taylor never wrote—"*I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish.*"
Louisville Journal.

Now, in Heaven's name, what *did* General Taylor write? Or did he ever write anything? All those elegant and epigrammatic phrases that have been so much admired and spoken of as *so* characteristic, &c., it seems are so many deceptions. Gen. Taylor never said anything about "a little more grape;" at least so says Capt. Bragg. The N. O. Delta says that the expression, "Gen. Taylor never surrenders," is apocryphal. Dr. Bacon denies that he wrote the celebrated Gaines letter, published as his; or, at least, that the original letter from the General was so barbarous as to be unintelligible. His admirers deny that he ever wrote the famous "war horse" epistle, so elegantly oblivious of all the rules of grammar and composition. After a while it will be seen that somebody else wrote the Allison letters—and, indeed, it will soon be very hard to know whether the old General possesses any individual entity of his own at all, separate from his fighting—or whether his name and signature has not been used as an available *nom de plume* for a set of ambitious politicians to broach their own ideas, or, under shadow of which, to crawl into office by plausible pretences.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The result of the Virginia election appears to be fourteen democrats and a half a whig; for Mr. Morton, elected over Mr. Pendleton, is very generally reported to be for the sub-treasury, for free trade, against a bank, and against the Wilmot proviso.

RECAPITULATION.

30th Congress,	9—democrats,	6 whigs.
31st Congress,	14½—democrats,	½ a whig.

Democratic gain 5½—Whig loss 5½
or a difference of 10½ in the vote in the House. If the other States to elect come in at this rate, Mr. Winthrop will not be re-elected Speaker of the House.—*N. Y. Herald*

The result in Virginia speaks for itself—it requires no commentary—it is there in plain words—a clear democratic gain of five members, and the only whig elected is independent of their organization, and goes in by democratic votes. The delegation now stands 14½ democrats to ½ a whig, for Mr Morton, the only whig elected, can hardly be set down as one of the feds., as he is in fact, with the democrats on almost every point at issue:—upon the Tariff, the Independent Treasury, and the Proviso questions, he takes the broad Southern ground, and his election over Pendleton, (fed.,) is virtually a triumph for the democratic party, and for the whole South.

This is but another of the developements that may always be expected to follow every clap-trap movement made irrespective of principles. What else could the federal supporters of Gen. Taylor have looked for? What less could they have expected? At the very moment when they are singing peans over their triumph, when they are proclaiming the utter prostration and ruin of the democratic party, they find that, instead of being annihilated, it is, according to their own rule, still dominant—still entitled to the whole power of the government—for Gen. Taylor pledges himself to leave everything to Congress; and at every Congressional election since his elevation to the Presidency, the democrats have signally triumphed over their opponents.—One of two things is plain—either the people repudiate Gen. Taylor, or they repudiate his federal Cabinet. They seem determined that he shall have the power to carry out no measures unless those measures be in accordance with democratic policy.

Taylorization and Tylerization are not very different in sound, nor in sense either, we think, and neither of them promise to pay very well. Perhaps our federal friends will be able to construe the whole thing into a new manifestation of the overthrow of the "loco focos," though to our humble perception, it does look as if democracy was never stronger. A triumph which cannot last two months is hardly worth having.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN ITALY.—The most important news by the *America*, is unquestionably the proposed French intervention for the restoration of the Pope. Beyond all manner of dispute, the French are the most unaccountable people in the world. That they—the apostles of republicanism—the exemplers of European democracy—the steadfast opponents of intervention—should go out of their way—deviate from their established policy, and perhaps involve themselves in an entangling dispute in favor of a hereditary potentate, is one of the anomalies that only the nineteenth century could produce.

Whatever may be the merits of the case—whether the Pope be right or whether he be wrong—we think is a matter for the Roman people themselves to decide, and no one else has any right to interfere. In his capacity as ruler of the Papal States, other nations can only regard him as a temporal prince, exercising temporal authority, and as such we can see no more grounds for meddling with the civil policy of his States, or coercing their people into accepting or retaining any form of government, than there would be in France attempting to dictate to the people of the United States. If there be any faith to be placed in appearances, France is fast returning to her old monarchical affinities, and we much fear that a lease during the maintenance of the republic would be a rather precarious tenure by which to hold anything of value. Of course, in this we say nothing, because we have nothing to say, about the matters of religious faith involved, (if there be any,) as we regard this matter altogether in its political aspect.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR IN N. YORK.—On the appearance of Mr. Macready, at the Astor Opera House, on last Monday night, he was saluted with rotten eggs, clubs, chairs, &c., which were hurled upon the stage, accompanied by cries of "down with the Englishman," "drive off the English bull," "put out the English hog," and other choice specimens of Billingsgate, only worthy of the Five Points. The perpetrators called themselves friends of Mr. Forrest It is to be hoped that Mr. Forrest had no connection with this infamous affair.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.—The Steamship *Washington* arrived at N. York on Tuesday last, from Bremen and Southampton, with a large and valuable cargo. Her news is no later than that by the *America*.

MR. HUDSON OF MASSACHUSETTS.—It appears that this gentleman, the author of the infamous and treasonable resolution, offered in the House of Representatives, January 3d, 1848, asking for the withdrawal of our troops to the Rio Grande, for a treaty based upon the Neuces as a boundary, and for the abandonment of all indemnity for our losses in blood and treasure; which resolution was received with a burst of indignation by the whole country, has been *appointed by Gen. Taylor Naval Officer at Boston.*

A New Counterfeit.—The Milton Chronicle describes a counterfeit $50 note on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, of which a number have been passed in Virginia by a man named Madison, in the purchase of negroes, horses, &c. The paper of the counterfeit is thinner and whiter than the genuine, though of better quality than the common run of counterfeit paper. The Cashier's name (Mr. Dewey,) is a perfect failure—being clumsily executed and spelt Daury instead of Dewey. The signature of Mr. Cameron, the late President of the Bank, is a bad imitation, and easily detected by those familiar with that gentleman's manner of writing his name. Although a tolerable imitation of the genuine note, yet the general Engraving is coarser and more imperfect.

THE PACIFIC.

The recent appearance and rapid progress of the "universal" nation upon the shores of the Pacific, bids fair to revolutionize the whole aspect of things in that quarter After a while the *direct* search for gold will cease to occupy the exclusive attention of the American *States* upon our western seaboard, and become, as it soon must, secondary to the great national interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. The vast field for enterprize, which the trade of the Pacific seaboard of South America will open to the energy of American citizens, will, after all, turn out to be the only real mine of wealth which can confer permanent prosperity upon the people.—Before twenty years' time, San Francisco will be the commercial emporium of the Pacific, and American vessels crowd every port from Panama to Valparaiso. It matters little who *digs* the gold. The nation that supplies the necessaries of life *gets* it We can even now fancy the new lines of Steamers that will run every other week from Canton to San Francisco, and in imagination, glance over the CITY ITEMS of the California Daily Advertiser, and read the latest news from New York by Electric Telegraph.

That the people of the Spanish Republics are aware of the influence which the United States is destined to exert on the Pacific, may be gleaned from the following article, taken from the *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, the leading Commercial city on the Western coast of South America:—

The message of the President of the United States has lifted a veil from our eyes. Up to this time various have been the speculations as to what changes would be produced in the course of the Pacific nations by the appearance of the United States on this ocean. It reveals to us that these speculations were destined to be short, and that the people of the northern republic have possessed themselves with an astonishing activity, of every method of carrying out the most vast conceptions.—Three splendid steamships have already passed our port, to fix themselves in the new possessions of the Union. The nations of the Pacific are becoming depopulated to give them inhabitants. Throughout the whole coast the attention of the people is turned towards California. The isthmus of Panama sees a constant stream of human beings pouring over its narrow breadth. Enormous companies of emigrants are forming in the States, and immense numbers of vessels have sailed and are preparing to come among us to dispute the splendid advantages which the new commerce with these regions has opened to our eyes.

These things place Chili in a peculiar situation. The recent acquisitions of the Americans has already visibly benefited our business community. Their wheat had no market; there was a general stagnation. Transportation had become abated through the troubles in Bolivia and other causes; their consumption was becoming steadily reduced But suddenly California presented herself as a great consumer of foreign merchandise, knocking at the door of their deposites. She returned her purchases in gold, which is sent to Europe with facility and advantage. In California there are no tariffs, no custom-houses, no drawbacks of any kind to the merchant. An easy and prompt system of realization from public sales exists there. Why would not the thought of Chili be turned to such a course?

Immense quantities of grain and merchandise have been sent north. The prices of goods are raised; money is plenty What better prospect can the merchant desire?

But will this state of affairs endure? Will Chili, for much time, enjoy the fruits of these benefits? This is a question which is asked by every one, and which causes a deep fearfulness in spirit.

American steamers and ships without number are coming to people these seas The isthmus is the only obstacle which separates the commerce of North America and California, and this may well be called a trifling hindrance, when, after doubling Cape Horn, we are met with an ability we shall soon be unable to contend with There is little probability that our deposites will long avail against the merchandise and effects of the strangers. On the other hand, California produces an abundance of wheat At her side is Oregon, whose principal richness consists in her grains. Our agricultural products can only satisfy the consumption to a very small degree

California is able to make herself the centre of the Pacific commerce. Her resources will flood the countries of the coast, while those of Chili will remain unmoved

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Governor of Connecticut.—The people of Connecticut, at the late election having failed to choose a Governor, the legislature yesterday went into joint convention, and elected Trumbull, the whig candidate, by 12 majority, over the democratic nominee.—*Balt. Clip.*

Arkansas.—John S. Roane's official majority for Governor, over his Whig competitor, is 163. He entered upon the duties of his office on the 19th ult.

FAYETTEVILLE PRESBYTERY.

This body met at the Presbyterian Church in this town on Wednesday last, and continued together for five days. We have been furnished by a friend, at our request, with the subjoined account of its proceedings.

The Modiator not being present, Presbytery was opened with a sermon by Rev. Colin McIver, from James IV, 17, "Therefore to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth *it* not, to him it is sin." There were in attendance during the sessions, 15 ordained ministers, 11 elders, 2 licentiates, and 2 candidates. Rev. Adam Gilchrist, was elected Moderator, and Rev. Neill McKay, Clerk. The delegates chosen to represent the Presbytery at the next General Assembly, which is to meet at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 17th inst., are Rev. Messrs. J. O. Stedman and Adam Gilchrist, and Gen. James Owen and James Kerr, as Principals; and Rev. Messrs. Evander McNair and Malcom Conelly, and Henry Elliott and James Martine, as Alternates. The principal items of business acted on, were, a communication from Rev. Dr Colton in reference to the condition and prospects of Cumberland Academy, of which he is principal; the examination in part of Messrs. Sprunt and Dr. Herring as candidates for the ministry; and the ordination of Mr. James McNeill as an Evangelist. The Cumberland Academy was recommended to the patronage of the Churches, and Rev. Evander McNair was appointed Agent, to solicit donations in its behalf. The examinations of Messrs. Sprunt and Herring were fully sustained. The ordination of Mr. McNeill took place on Saturday evening, in the presence of a very large and interested audience. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. J. O. Stedman, from II Corinthians, II, 15, 16; after which the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, who presided, proposed the constitutional questions, made the ordaining prayer, and then delivered a *charge* to the young minister suited to the peculiar circumstances of the case The meeting of Presbytery was altogether a harmonious and pleasant one. There was preaching twice every day, which was attended by large and interested audiences—Many persons from the surrounding country were present. On Sabbath, the Methodist and Baptist Churches were supplied by ministers of the Presbytery. The next meeting of Presbytery will be held at Bethcar Church, in Bladen county, on the 11th of October.
Chronicle, of Wednesday.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ONSLOW.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Onslow county, held on Monday, the 7th of May, at the Court-House in Jacksonville, Joshua Foy, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Jasper Etheridge requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, a Committee was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions and report business for the meeting

The Committee, through their Chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the Democracy in Onslow county feel unabated confidence in the principles of Democratic Republicanism, and that far from depressing, their recent defeat has but strengthened, their former attachment to the good old cause.

2. *Resolved*, That we have witnessed with indignation and alarm, the course of the new administration in removing from office, by a general, systematic and sweeping proscription, men whose capacity, integrity, and public virtue is beyond all question; and that such conduct is not only at war with every just and conservative principle, but is particularly unworthy of men who were entrusted with power on the faith of opposite pledges.

3. *Resolved*, That having learned with regret that our distinguished representative in Congress, Hon. James J. McKay, declines a re election, the Chair appoint — delegates to the Convention called for the 31st May, at Clinton, Sampson county, for the purpose of nominating and agreeing upon a suitable candidate to be voted for as his successor, and that we will support the nominee of that Convention.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Convention, viz:—B. M. Barry, Robert White, Jasper Etheridge, Durant H. Rhodes, C. D. Foy, Frederick Foy, Lott Humphrey, Bryan Koonce, Harvey Cox, A. J King, M. L. F. Redd, John F. Spicer, Eli Sanders, Wm. Gibson, Robert Aman, Gardner Shepherd, Enoch Foy, Edward Cox, Robert S McLean, Thomas B. Holland, Benjamin J. Pollard, Edward W. Fonvielle, John Hurst, D. W. Simmons.

4. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the delegates in Convention, the name of John A. Averitt as a suitable person to represent this District in Congress.

5. *Resolved*, That in case Onslow should not be represented in the Convention, we authorize and appoint Edward Cantwell to give the vote of Onslow.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Carolinian.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOSHUA FOY, Ch'n.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

ALBERTSON, DUPLIN COUNTY, N C, May 1, 1849.

MESSRS. EDITORS—We understand from the last Journal, that Hon. James J. McKay declines a re-election to Congress, which determination on the part of the "old General," we sincerely regret, as he has *so long, so ably*, and *so faithfully*, represented our district—with so much credit to himself, and so much usefulness to—not only his *constituents*, but to the *whole country*. We also understand that Wm. S. Ashe, Esq., is the first choice of the Democrats of New Hanover county to fill the vacancy. This is very natural, for the *name* of Ashe has associated there with so much disinterested worth and patriotism, that it is almost irresistible. It is a name that we have been taught to venerate from our youth. But apart from this, (for we are clear for every man to stand on his own merits,) inasmuch as we believe Mr. Ashe to be one of your *honest, straight-forward, old-fashioned* republicans, who possesses handsome abilities, and who would do credit to the station. And for the *further reason* that he has for several years made so many sacrifices in endeavoring to sustain the cause of Democracy in our District, we are free to say that he is *our* first choice *also*. However, should the Convention reject his claims, or should he refuse to accept a nomination, we will cheerfully vote for Hon. Robert Strange, Hon James C. Dobbin, Isaac Wright, Esq, or Hardy L. Holmes, Esq.

MANY DEMOCRATS

The Treasurer's Weekly Statement.—The net amount at the several depositories, subject to the draft of the U. S. Treasurer, on the 23d of April, was $5,733,295 09—of which there was at Boston, $842,871 74; New York, 1,281,533 50; Philadelphia, 429,517 16; Washington, 236,553 80; New Orleans, 1,219,834 63; St. Louis, 431,419 61; Baltimore, 38,432 55; Richmond, 4,793 30; Cincinnati, 70,072 36; Mint of the U. S., Philadelphia, 496,115 30.

From the Baltimore Sun.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

7 Days Later from Europe.

ST. JOHN, N B, May 4, 3 P. M.

The steamer America, Captain Leitch, arrived at Halifax at 10, A. M., yesterday, with one week's later news from Europe. She has 66 passengers.

Immediately on her arrival, the express with her news started for this city, and arrived soon after midnight. The news she brings is highly important.

The steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 19th ult., making the passage in 14 days and 12 hours.

The America has on board for the United States, the large amount of two hundred thousand pounds sterling in specie.

The London money market continued easy, and money abundant, notwithstanding the heavy drain of specie.

The commercial accounts from India by the last overland mail, are regarded as very satisfactory

Continental News.—The warlike contest between the States of the Continent continues with unabated fury, and with most desolating results to all parties engaged in them.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received at Frankfort stating that the Prussian Ministry had sent in their resignations

The Sublime Port has signified a non-compliance to press a part of the Egyptian fleet.

The Danes are enforcing a strict blockade of all the German ports. It is evan stated that immigrant vessels will not hereafter be allowed to pass unmolested.

Prince Calvagno has ordered a levy en mass of all the inhabitants of Lombardy and of the Venitian provinces, of from 18 to 40 years of age. Those who do not appear within five days, will be considered refractories

The Nautical Magazine, says that Germany is occupied with a gigantic project of a junction of the Baltic with the North Sea—The medium proposed is a canal without locks.

France.—The French government has come to the important resolution of an armed intervention to reinstate the Pope. A force adequate to the emergency has already started for Civita Vechia.

The Bank of France will shortly resume specie payments

The commission appointed to report upon the expenses of the foreign office in Paris, have proposed to abolish the title of ambassador, and substituting, as in the United States, the title of Minister Plenipotentiary, with reduced salaries.

Information has been received in Paris from London, that arrangements have been made for returning the visit of the French National Guards.

From Baring's Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, April 21, '49.

Naval Stores—Rosin has further declined, and the common qualities are now selling at 2s 11d a 3s, and choice parcels at 4s 6d to 10s. Good soft qualities turpentine have been sold at 7s per cwt. There is nothing doing in tar

Sales of 260 tcs Carolina rice at 16s 6d to 18s 6d. Sugar is in less active demand, and no material alteration in prices.

Tobacco—Sales of tobacco had not exceeded 100 hhds at former prices

The commercial accounts from the East Indies by the last overland express, are regarded as very satisfactory. From the manufacturing districts, the accounts are less encouraging, though there has been no diminution of employment.

Money Market.—The London money market is easy, and money continues abundant, notwithstanding a rather heavy drain of specie.

The stoppage of supplies of breadstuff from the Baltic, is beginning to have a rather favorable effect upon the markets. The actual advance, however, during the week, owing to other adverse influences, has been but slight. Best Western Canal may be put down at 23s 6d per bbl.

Cotton—Fair Upland Mobile 4⅜d; fair New Orleans 4¾d; middling Upland and Mobile 4d; middling New Orleans 4⅛d; ordinary 3½ a 3¾d per lb. The busines for the week amounts to 32,240 bales, of which 2,300 were on speculation and 4,850 for export

Breadstuffs—Philadelphia and Western Canal flour has been selling at 24s 6d, but the article has become dull again, and declined to 23s 6d per bbl. Wheat is dull. Indian corn is in steady demand and brings better prices—white 31s a 31s 6d; yellow 32 a 33s. Corn meal 14s a 14s 6d.

Provisions—No improvement in Beef—Bacon is in good demand at 31s 6d to 40s. Lard 33s to 33s 6d. Average quality Turpentine 7s per cwt. Rice 16s 6d to 17s 6d.

The market for breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, &c., have, it will be seen, undergone considerable change since the sailing of the Cambria.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN ITEMS

Details of the Last Battle.

The details of the battle of Goojerat brought by the Indian mail, which left Bombay on the 17th March, realise all the hopes we entertained of the complete decisiveness of the victory gained by Lord Gough. The journals which have been the loudest in decrying the gallant commander-in-chief find themselves now compelled to eulogise him, and no doubt can be entertained but that the noble lord has gloriously redeemed his reputation for military skill, which for a passing moment had been impeached. His bravery was never doubted. It appears from the official despatches, the material passages of which will be found elsewhere, that on the 20th February Lord Gough, having been joined by the Bombay column, pressed forward upon the Sikhs lodged around Goojerat, the British forces amounting to about 20,000 men and 100 guns. The Sikh forces were computed at 60,000 men, with 59 guns.

The passage of the Sikhs over the Schenab having been frustrated, as we have before stated, and their designs upon Lahore thus circumvented, on the morning of the 21st February, Lord Gough advanced upon the enemy, who was protected by one of those Indian nullahs which have previously been his effectual security. The field, however, before reaching the nullah, was open ground. With the precision of a parade movement, the British army advanced, the object of Lord Gough being to penetrate to the centre of the enemy's line with the right wing of the British, so as to turn the position of the Sikhs in rear of the nullah, and thus enable our left wing to cross it with little loss, and in co-operation with the right to double upon the centre of that part of the enemy's forces opposed to them.

The British cannonade opened magnificently with terrible effect. The Sikhs served their guns as regularly and as undauntedly as ever, but the terrific effect of the British fire compelled the Sikhs to fall back.

Our infantry now advanced and took up a position, when, being seconded by the cavalry and artillery, the whole army continued to advance with extraordinary celerity, taking up successive forward positions, and the reserve coming up in time, the ranks of the enemy were broken at all points. The nullah was cleared, several villages were stormed, the guns that were in position carried, the camp captured, and the rout of the Sikhs became complete. The cavalry following hotly in pursuit, the rout became a flight, and for a distance of twelve miles the arms and accoutrements thrown away by the Sikhs marked the whole track. The British captured 53 of the guns out of the 59 the Sikhs brought into action, and all their camp, magazines, ammunition and equipage, have fallen into our hands, and it will be clearly impossible for any effective body of Sikhs to rally in the Punjaub. The victory has been complete, and has been less costly of human life on the part of the British. We have to lament the loss, however, of 5 officers and 93 men killed, 24 officers were wounded, and 682 men.

Shun an evil eye, a haughty spirit, and an ambitious mind.

Gen. J. J McKay.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal that this gentleman, the father of the House of Representatives, and one of its most efficient and useful members, has declined to run again for Congress. The retirement of Gen. McKay from the councils of the nation, may truly be considered a great national loss His sterling integrity, sound judgment, and intense application to business, rendered his services invaluable as a member of the House, and gave to his opinions an enviable influence in the deliberations of that body. Though not an agreeable speaker, whenever he addressed the House he spoke to the point, and invariably commanded the respect and attention of both parties. If we mistake not, he has represented the Wilmington District for the long period of twenty consecutive years; a pretty conclusive proof of the confidence his fellow-citizens reposed in him. We hope the day is not far distant, when his political party in his State will have it in their power to bestow upon him higher honors, for his long and valuable services in the cause of his country.

William S. Ashe, Esq., who did yeoman service as the Democratic candidate for elector in that District, has been unanimously recommended as the successor of Gen. McKay, at a meeting of the Democracy of the county of New Hanover.—*Norfolk Argus.*

The Superior Court for this County is now in session—Judge Caldwell presiding.

Sampson Superior Court.—At this Court, held last week,—His Honor Judge Caldwell presiding, ——— Stephens was tried for kidnapping a slave, and acquitted.

John P. Williams, who had been tried for the same offence at the November Term, and found guilty, and whose appeal to the Supreme Court had been unsuccessful, was bro't up for sentence, when it was ascertained that the transcript of the decision of the Supreme Court was *not to be found!* and the prisoner was committed to await a copy of the transcript, at November Term next.

We learn that in the case of Herring vs. the Wilmington Rail Road Company, a verdict of $800 damages was given against the Company for killing a negro and maiming another who had gone to sleep on the rail road track, and were run over by the cars. The propensity among the negroes to go to sleep on this rail road track is most unaccountable Many instances of the kind are stated, and death has frequently resulted.—*Fay. Obs., 8th inst.*

Arrival of California Gold—Five Boxes for Baltimore—Naval Affairs, &c.

BOSTON, May 7th.

The ship Sophia Walker, from Valparaiso, March 2d, arrived this morning with $80,000 in California gold, among which was $40,000 worth brought by Capt J. H. Spring, late of the ship Huntress—which ship was sold at San Francisco:—one box to E Boreland of New York, and five boxes for Baltimore.

The Sophia Walker sailed in company with the United States ship Lexington, for New York. She left at Valparaiso the U. S ship Independence, where she had just arrived from Callao. The Huntress was to sail in ten days back to the United States The Daniel Webster, 29 days from New York, for California, was spoken March 15th, in lat. 16, long. 34 north.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

MONTREAL, May 6

Affairs in Canada—Montreal Quiet—Agitation in the Eastern Townships—Further Arrests.—The Parliament was not in session to day. It will convene on Monday next, and hold its sessions in the new building owned by Mr Hayes, called the Free Mason's Hall. But it is said the seat of government is to alternate four years at Quebec and Toronto

A young man engaged in the custom-house has been arrested, and is in custody for disturbing the peace, or, it is probable, to be detained as a witness.

The agitation still continues in the eastern townships.

All is quiet in Montreal.

Drowned—On Saturday evening last, Chas. Smith, (Foreigner,) Seaman, belonging to Brig *Telos*, while in bathing with two other of the crew, was drowned. As he was an expert swimmer, it is supposed he was taken with cramp. He was about 25 years of age, and resided in Providence, R. I
Commercial, last Tuesday.

Quick Trip.—The steamer Evergreen, Capt. B. Rush, left this place on Thursday the 3d inst., at 12 M, with a fair down freight; discharged the freight in Wilmington, and took in cargo for this place; left with Boat Diligence, (cargo of Ice,) in tow, and arrived at her wharf on Saturday 5th inst., at 5½ P. M.
Fayetteville Observer, 8th inst.

The French and British Canadians.—The following from a Montreal paper shows the ill will of the French towards the British residents in that city:

To the Young Canadians of the City of Montreal.—A terrible outrage has been offered to the representatives of the people. A public building, the property of the city, where both legislative chambers held their sittings, has been barbarously *burned by a crowd of miscreants, belonging to a miserable faction.* Our noble and magnanimous Governor General, the friend of our constitutional rights and the faithful representative of our gracious sovereign, has himself been the object of the insult and outrage of *this horde of scoundrels.* Shall we permit this contemptible faction to crush under their feet, in the capital, every principle of decency, order and law? No, never. Rally, then, around the government and the administration of your choice, and who have so many proofs of your entire confidence, *and prove to them the implacable hatred we bear towards those, whom to destroy, it is only required for us to will it.* Assemble yourselves in companies of ten, and let your centurions report their lists to the adjutant general of Militia. God save the Queen. A. VOLTIGEUR.

From Chagres.—Return of California Emigrants.—The brig Major Esthland arrived at New Orleans April 27, from Chagres. The Bulletin says:

"She left there on the 16th April, and has brought back sixteen passengers who went down to Chagres on their way to California, but could find no conveyance from the isthmus. The California had not arrived at Panama, nor any other vessel. There were about three thousand people on the isthmus waiting for transportation.

Tennessee—The campaign for governor has opened between Gen. W Trousdale (dem) and N S. Brown (whig.) The war is to be carried on with great spirit, as appears from the list of "appointments for public speaking," which they have published in the Nashville papers under their joint signatures.—They are thirty-one in number, and extend from 7th May to 16th June. In May alone they hold the tournament of arms for eighteen days—nearly consecutive—in different counties of the State. A governor of Tennessee has to pay dearly for his honors.

Presbyterian General Assembly.—The General Assembly of (new school) Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, will meet in Philadelphia on Thursday, May 17th. The sermon will be delivered by the Moderator of the last Assembly, the Rev. Samuel H. Scott, D. D.

Prospective Modifications in the Sub-Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

It is said that the recommendation of Vice President Fillmore, on the subject of Banking Corporations, while comptroller, in favor of the receipt of State Bank Notes, secured by United States Stock, for government dues, meets with favor from Mr. Meredith, and it is believed that some such modification of the Sub-Treasury will be recommended to Congress at their next session, by the Treasury Department.

From the Washington Union.

"MORE RUIN."

What blindness must possess the capitalists of the United States! It would appear as if they were bent on their own ruin. They are rushing on in various sections of the country into a variety of manufactures, although the tariff of 1846 was cried up as so destructive to their interests. For example: in Joliet, State of Illinois, the *woollen* factory of Matteson & Bradner has nearly doubled the amount of its machinery in the last year. They now manufacture about 300 yards of cloth every day; yet, if we can believe the panic-makers, every yard brings them in debt! This manufactory is worked by steam; and the "Joliet Signal," of the 24th ult., states:

"There are now three full sets of machinery in the factory; eleven sets of cards, one set of which is kept for the purpose of carding wool for customers; three jacks, one 144 spindles, one 156, and the other 198, and eleven looms. This establishment has now on hand about 20,000 yards of cloth, ready to exchange for wool; and they will have 30,000 yards on hand by the time the new clip comes in Considering this amount, there is little doubt but that they will be able to furnish cloth for wool as fast as it may be bro't in"

It obtains wool from every county in the State. Another example is found in Augusta county, Virginia, where the Staunton Spectator states that "another woollen factory is about being started on Naked creek. We understand the machinery for running 240 spindles is just at hand. Some of the operators have also arrived, and in a few months the buzz of machinery and the thumping of the looms is expected to be heard. Success attend the enterprise, say we; but what about that ruinous tariff of '46 that was going to stop all the factories and furnaces in the land?"

These and other enterprises show that individuals who understand their own interests better than Congress can, consider the present tariff sufficient for their purposes. Manufactories are rising in different portions of the South, and they are worked profitably. "The Savannah Georgian predicts that a few years hence Georgia will be a manufacturing State of no small importance. The cotton plant has heretofore been cultivated with a reckless disregard of the waste of the soil, and the produce of the crops has not been spent in improving it. The exclusive cultivation of cotton is no longer advantageous. Various schemes, having for their object the development of the internal resources of the State, are agitated, and a fair advance has already been made, more particularly in the establishment of railroads and manufactories. To these new enterprises the energies of capitalists are gradually directing themselves."

The Gold Dollar.—We have been assured, from a source on which we can place reliance, that the delay so much complained of in issuing the gold dollars at the mint has arisen exclusively from the time occupied in making the original dies and hubs; and on these the engraver has been constantly and industriously engaged since the passage of the law authorizing this coinage. We are also told that the dies will probably be finished within two or three days, and that the chief coiner has nearly $100,000 of gold planchets and strips in readiness for the new coins.

The accomplished director of the mint at Philadelphia has been charged with holding back the coinage because he was opposed to the law itself. It is scarcely necessary to say that a man like Dr. Patterson would not condescend to defend himself against so false and outrageous an insinuation. Nor can friends stoop to refute it.—*Union.*

Profession versus Practice.—About the beginning of February, 1848, when the Wall street office beggars made up their minds to support Gen. Taylor, whom we had started as early as the 26th May, 1846, the following was published in the *Courier and Enquirer*:—

"We are one of a committee of twenty-five, working for the good of the cause; and, we may add, that not one of that committee will either be an applicant for or accept office, if Gen. Taylor shall be elected President."

The following persons were members of the Wall street committee, who concurred in and published their own "self-denying ordinance":—

J. Watson Webb, Candidate for Mission to Madrid.

J. Prescott Hall, appointed District Attorney.

Hugh Maxwell, Candidate for Sub-Treasurer.

Moses H. Grinnell, by proxy, for Phillip Hone, Naval Officer

Simeon Draper, by proxy, for the Consulate at Havre, for his brother.

On these data, we will ask a chemist to tell how much truth and veracity the professions of a politician will yield by distillation on a slow fire?—*New York Herald.*

The Catholic Council of Bishops—The N. Y. Commercial copies our announcement of the intended assembling of this body in this city the first of next week, and says:

"In addition to the above, we learn from various sources that grave matters are likely to be discussed at this convention, at which the Archbishop at Baltimore will preside. It is reported that the council will consider, and it is also said will recommend, the division of the States into Archbishoprics, in which case Bishop Hughes will probably assume the higher rank, and Dr. Pise, of this city, will be made Bishop at New York. It seems to be generally admitted that if the denomination would succeed according to its opportunities, a more independent ecclesiastical organization must be adopted."

The N. Y. Tribune, also, says:

"We are informed by a private letter that matters of great importance are to be discussed at this Council, and even that the basis of a more independent organization of the church in America, is to be considered We do not vouch for the correctness of this report."

The council will commence its session in this city on Sunday next, in the cathedral.

We gather the following additional particulars from the New York Post:

"It will be a national council—not provincial as heretofore, as under the present organization of the church in the United States, there are three archdioceses, one in Baltimore, another in St. Louis, and a third in Oregon—From this time hence the national council meets in every ten years, each archbishop holding triennially in the interval a provincial council, composed of all the suffragan bishops within his jurisdiction. Among the important business, will be the fixing of the limits of the archbishoprics already established. It is understood, also, that among other important matters, the extension of the canon law to the government of the ecclesiastical province, will be passed upon at the session.

"Twenty-five dignitaries of the church will attend the council, among them the two archbishops of Baltimore and St. Louis, and each of the bishops will be accompanied by one theologian taken from the clergy of his diocese. Daily sessions will be held during the week. Three of the sessions will be public: one on Sunday next, at 11, A. M., when the archbishop of Baltimore celebrates high mass, the archbishop of St. Louis delivering the sermon, the second, on Thursday, at 9, A. M., when, after a high mass for the deceased bishops, a sermon will be delivered by Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati; and the last on the Sunday following, when again, after high mass, a sermon is to be delivered by Bishop Hughes, of New York."—*Balt. Sun.*

Tale of a Tail.—"My dear, don't say tale, say narrative," said a modest lady to her little son, who was relating a very nice, interesting "tale" he had just read in the newspaper. While the little fellow was thinking of his sad mistake the old house dog walked in shaking his tail and looking quite familiar at the boy, when he exclaimed, "Ma, make Sancho quit shaking his narrative."

Camanches and Seminoles.—A deputation of Camanches, who lately came in to see and ask the advice of their "Red Brethren," the Seminoles, had a friendly "talk" with the Seminoles at the house of the polite and efficient Seminole Agent, Mr. Du Val, March 6. Wild Cat told the Camanches "that the Whites were a great and powerful people, and it would be better for the Camanches if they would be friendly with 'Uncle Sam,' as he had once been at war with them. You had better *go home and raise corn and stock* as the Seminoles do, and be friendly with all nations" He (Wild Cat) hoped that peace would soon be established over the *whole world*, (the prairies.) The Camanche said whatever his friends told him to do he would do. The Camanches were sorry for what they had done and would be friendly with the Whites, and those who were going across the prairies to the Big Waters, should be safe from the depredations of the Camanches. Good news this for the California emigrants. But if the Camanches keep their "talk" no better than the United States have their treaties with the Cherokees, this profession of friendship will be all *talk.*—*Cherokee Advocate, April 9.*

Attack on a Printing Office.—A New York letter of Wednesday, says:

"Ned Buntline's Own" is the title of a weekly newspaper, published in this city, seemingly for no other purpose than to give impertinent publicity to domestic short-comings. There was an attack made on the establishment at a late hour last evening, by a party of five or six butchers belonging to Fulton market, which, but for the interference of the police, might have resulted in something serious. As it was, a good deal of damage was done to the building.

Matricide.—On the 28th ult, a man named Newkirk, living about 15 miles from Louisville, shot his own mother, nearly a hundred years old. After the perpetration of the deed he reloaded his gun, and, with fierce threats, ordered a little negro boy about twelve years old to shoot him The boy fired the gun, but purposely missed him Newkirk whipped the boy terribly and then sent for a neighbor to whom he remarked—"I have shot my mother—do you think they will hang me?" He soon afterwards disappeared, and at the last accounts, all the efforts of the officers of justice to find him had been unsuccessful. His neighbors generally think that he is insane

Heavy Damages—Last summer, while Mr. Bagley, the celebrated gold pen manufacturer, was absent from town, his partners, the Messrs Smith, pencil makers, of Maiden Lane, dissolved the co partnership by giving notice that Bagley had ceased to be a partner, and that the firm no longer existed Mr. Bagley hastened back and found it was too true. He was virtually turned out of his own shop—The Court of Chancery therefore wound up the business of the firm—the Messrs Smith going back to their old quarters in Maiden Lane, and Mr. Bagley resuming business on his own hook; and we must say, he has since made a much better and handsomer gold pen than he ever did while connected with the Smith's. In addition to his gold pen business, Mr B commenced a suit for damages in breaking up his business, and the Court awarded him seven thousand five hundred dollars! We never heard the Messrs Smith's version of the matter, but we marvel much at their discarding Bagley, who certainly makes a most excellent pen—much the best at present in market.—*Wilson & Co.'s Dispatch*

The Latest.—A maker of cheap shoes in this city, is so fast a workman, that he recently "all but strapped his young apprentice to death" because he could not grease the cowhide uppers as fast as his master turned his shoes out Slippery work that.

Albany Knickerbocker.

We do not know that Lynn can beat the above, but it is considered small doings in this city. There is a ladies' shoemaker down in the swamp, who, as fast as he finishes a gaiter throws it over his shoulder into a box behind him. *He keeps one in the air all the time!* and don't half try—*N. Y. Globe.*

A Wonder—We have been informed that there is near the lime-kiln of Mr. Easby, a pig with a mouth and chin like those of a human being, one tooth in front, and a nose somewhat akin The pig is inclined to walk on its hind legs, cries like a child, and refuses to receive nutriment from its mother, and associate with its relations, and it is fed with a spoon and sips tea? We do not vouch for the truth of this, but it comes from a gentleman of veracity who has seen the animal.

Washington Whig

Immigration.—The current of immigration from Europe appears to suffer no ebb. 22,450 emigrants arrived at the port of New York during the month of April. 1,190 arrived on Tuesday of last week.

The "Extraordinary Surgical Operation—A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers, which originally appeared in the Sunday News, to the effect that Dr Warren, of this city, had extracted a tape worm forty-two feet in length, from the stomach of a girl, by a surgical operation We are informed, on good authority, that no such operation has been performed.—*Boston Traveller.*

Proof Reading—Proof-readers are sometimes very negligent. In speaking of Gov McDowell's speech, the manuscript said, "Many members *wept*, and among them Mr. Speaker Winthrop more than once gave way to his feelings in a flood of tears" The printed copy read, "Many members *slept*, and Mr. Speaker Winthrop more than once gave way to his feelings in a *mug of beer*."

New Planing Machine.—Mr H. Law, of Wilmington, N. C., has just obtained a patent for a new Planing Machine, which is highly recommended. The board is carried forward under a succession of stationary cutters by a rapid succession of blows from a crank and fly wheel—giving to the board a sudden forward motion—like the push of the hand plane, which is quite favorable to smooth planing, and the effect is said to be good. A machine is now in operation in New Haven, and one is now in progress of construction and will be put in operation in this city as soon as built. Mr Law is now at 216 Pearl street, this city

N. Y. Scientific American

New York and Boston—The Boston Atlas makes a comparison between the growth of New York and Boston in wealth since 1840. In seven years the increased value of real and personal estate in Boston was over $73,000,000 The assessed value being in 1847, $97,764,500 real, and $64,595,500 personal, while in six years the decreased value in New York was more than $7,000,000; value of real estate in 1847 being $187,314,586, and $57,857,917 personal In Boston the rates for 1848 swell the above amount to $100,403,200 real estate, and $67,424,800 personal. The Atlas attributes the great gain of Boston over her rival to the railroads of Massachusetts, especially the Albany one.

Progress of Population in France and England.—The population in France in 1801, was twenty-seven million three hundred and forty-nine thousand, and in 1821, was thirty millions four hundred and sixty-one; the increase in twenty years being about eleven per cent. The population of Great Britain, in the same period, increased from ten millions nine hundred and forty-two thousand to fourteen millions four hundred and eighty-one thousand, an increase of more then thirty-two per cent.

A New-York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says:—Mr. Cornelius R. Mahony, well know as the particular friend of Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance, arrived here yesterday in the Sarah Sands. He has come for the purpose of making arrangements for the visit of Father Mathew, who will be here in about a month, as he states in a letter to a friend.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY

The Kentucky papers inform us that the late Convention of the Friends of Emancipation in that State, which assembled at Frankfort on the 25th ultimo, was presided over by Col. Henry Clay, of Bourbon county, assisted by Henry Wingate as Vice President, and Frank Ballinger as Secretary.

The Lexington Observer gives the following as the plan of action resolved on by the Convention:

"This Convention, composed of citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and representing the opinions and wishes of a large number of their fellow-citizens throughout the Commonwealth, met in the capitol on the 25th April, 1849, to consider what course it becomes those who are opposed to the increase and to the perpetuity of slavery in this State to pursue, in the approaching canvass for members of the Convention called to amend the constitution, adopts the propositions which follow, as expressing its judgment in the premises:

"1. Believing that involuntary hereditary slavery, as it exists by law in this State, is adverse to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, inconsistent with the fundamental principles of free government, contrary to the natural rights of mankind, and injurious to a pure state of morals, we are of opinion that it ought not to be increased, and that it ought not to be perpetuated in this Commonwealth

"2. That no attempt ought to be made now, or at any time, to set slaves free by compulsory emancipation, without just compensation, after rights of property have been allowed to vest in them; but that every scheme for the compulsory extinction of slavery in Kentucky ought to begin with those born after the commencement of the scheme, and that the removal of the liberated slaves ought to form a part of every such plan.

"3 That we recommend the following points as those to be insisted on in the new constitution, and that candidates be run in every county in the State favorable to these or similar constitutional provisions: 1 The absolute prohibition of the importation of any more slaves into Kentucky: 2. The complete power in the people of Kentucky to enforce and perfect, in or under the new constitution, a system of gradual prospective emancipation of slaves

"4. This Convention confines its recommendation to the question of negro slavery, and makes no expression of opinion on any other topic"

The Convention (the Observer remarks) was not very numerously attended, but *twenty three* out of the one hundred and three counties in the State being represented, and by about one hundred and fifty delegates. There was, nevertheless, much respectability and talent in the Convention, and three fourths of the body are reported to have been slave holders. The principal speakers in the Convention were Judge Nicholas, Rev. Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge, Hon. Wm P. Thomasson, Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckenridge, Samul Shy, Esq., Rev John C. Young, C. M Clay, and Rev. S Robinson.

The Editor of the Observer protests against the platform adopted by the convention as indicating that the emancipation question is to be made a prominent issue in the election of delegates to the Convention to revise the Constitution, and, professing to know something of the public feeling on the subject of slavery, asserts that "no body of men, however lofty their names or dear to the hearts of the people they may be, will be able to change the settled convictions of the people in regard to it."

Important Decision.—A valuable seizure of smuggled brandy having been made in this city about a year since, the Inspectors of the Customs, who discovered the article, filed a claim in the United States District Court for one-fourth of the net avails, as informers

This claim, by order of the first Comptroller of the Treasury, was resisted by the Collector and Surveyor. Judge Ware, however, decided that they were entitled

Under instructions, as we are informed, an appeal was taken to the U S Circuit Court, and last Monday Judge Woodbury delivered an elaborate opinion. He decided that Inspectors of the Revenue were entitled, as informers, to one-fourth of the seizures discovered by them

A different construction has been put upon the law for over fifty years, by the Government. The effect will be to make the office of Inspector in such ports as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, the most lucrative and desirable in the gift of the United States—*Portland Argus.*

The Succession—The New York Mirror, evidently much provoked at the state of things in Washington, warns its Whig brethren, in an article with the significant title—"Laying Pipes for the succession"—of certain secret movements of Whig politicians, having in view their own elevation in '52 It says:

"Before the new President is comfortably warm in the White House, there are already unmistakeable indications in certain quarters of pipe laying for the Presidency in '52—There are men in this city and elsewhere, who are struggling to control the Executive and to dispense the patronage of the Government, with a single eye to their own advancement and glory. They seem to care nothing for the Administration except as a means of promoting their own political ends. In the distribution of office they disregard all claims on the score of fitness, service, and friendship for Gen Taylor These demagogues must first be satisfied that the applicant for office will swear eternal allegiance to *them*, before they will lift a finger in his behalf, and the moment the candidate submits to be chained to the chariot wheels of some Presidential aspirant, he is pressed upon the Cabinet and the Executive as the *only* man worthy of consideration by the Administration."

American Consuls Abroad.—The N. Y Tribune contains a statement of the official income of our Consuls abroad, by which it appears that no Consulate is at present worth $10,000 The largest amount received is by the Consul at Liverpool, who in 1845 received $9,963 05 The Consulates at Rio de Janeiro and at London are also worth $9,000 The next best are the Consulates of Havana and Glasgow, both of which yield annually upwards of $6,000 St Thomas and the Sandwich Islands each yield $4,000; six other posts yield $2,000 per annum; eighteen are worth $1,000; and the remaining ninety Consulates range from $900 to $400 per annum, much the largest proportion of them being worth less than $500 The Consul at Alexandria, in Egypt, receives a salary of $3,000 Three Consuls on the coast of Barbary each receive a salary of $2,000, and five in China receive a salary of $1,000 a year each One at Beyrout receives a salary of $500. Several of the minor Consuls have made no return of fees.

Bathing—The poor of New York will soon have the privilege of bathing every day for a very trifling sum, say three cents. This philanthropic move reflects the highest credit on the originators. It sprung up in this way: A gentleman sent a communication on the subject of providing baths for the poor to the New York Journal of Commerce, and was replied to by another, who twitted the author of the communication as to whether he would himself contribute towards the movement—The next day's issue contained a letter stating that he would furnish ten thousand dollars towards carrying out the movement, if the other would do the same. The latter replied that he would, and with the twenty thousand dollars the enterprise was commenced.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

High Rents.—A New York letter, of a recent date, says: Four dry-goods stores are to be made out of the City Hotel, which is now undergoing the necessary repairs. The stores, in embryo, have already been rented for $20,000.

Charlotte and S. C Rail Road.—We understand, says the Charlotte (N. C) *Journal*, that the contracts for the graduation of the Road from the Catawba river to Charlotte, have been taken at the estimate of the Engineer. They are to be completed by the 1st of January, 1851. This must encourage the stockholders to pay up and let us have the benefit of this important work as soon as possible.

Gen Quitman.—This gentleman, who so nobly distinguished himself during the war with Mexico, has been nominated by the State Democratic Convention for Governor of Mississippi.

Boston, May 4

From Hayti—Another Battle.—Dates from Cape Haytien to the 20th ult. have been received here, which state that the President was carrying everything before him. It was reported that a battle had been fought near Asena, in which the Dominicans were completely routed, with a loss of 300 men. The Haytiens lost 100 men Large quantities of provisions and 5000 stands of arms were captured by the Haytiens—*Balt. Clipper.*

The steamship United States, recently purchased by the Prussian government, will soon be ready for sea. The employment of the United States naval constructors in fitting her or a war vessel, caused a remonstrance to be made by the German States with whom Prussia is at war, and the work was temporarily suspended. Private citizens, the Sun says, now have charge of the work, and the alterations will be completed within two weeks

N. Y. Express.

Dyspepsia.—This distressing complaint is a weakness of the digestive organs, caused by impurity of the blood. The gastric juice, a fluid peculiar to the stomach, when secreted from bad blood, is deficient in those solvent properties which are of such importance to digestion. Consequently the food, instead of being dissolved, often becomes spoiled or putrified in the stomach; hence bad breath, sour belching, costiveness, pains in the stomach colic, dysentery, and other dreadful complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for Dyspepsia, because they cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors, and purify the blood. Four or five of said Pills, taken at night on going to bed, will in all cases give relief, and if continued for a short time, will make a perfect cure of Dyspepsia.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds. Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington N. C., by George R. French. Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED.

In Onslow county, on the evening of the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, of Wilmington, Dr. William Davis, to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of John A. Averitt, Esq.

In Wayne county, on the 17th ult., by the Rev John Smith, Dr. Jethro Murphy, of Snow Hill, Green county, to Miss Elizabeth Musgrave.

In Sampson county, on the 25th ult. Mr Olin Strickland, to Miss Maria Tew, daughter of Holly Tew, Esq. On the 26th, Mr R Honeycut, to Miss Mary B., youngest daughter of Joel Parker, Esq.

In Cumberland county, on the 26th ult, Malcom Black, to Miss Janet McNeill, youngest daughter of Neill McNeill.

DIED.

In this town, on the 4th inst, Mrs Mary Wren, wife of Mr. John A Wren, formerly of Newbern, in the 24th year of her age, leaving a doting husband and an infant child to mourn her loss.

In this county, on the 3d inst., Mrs Sapphira Sharples, aged 43 years. Mrs S. left six children, beside a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

Com.

In Montgomery county, Mrs Kezia Andrews, aged about 101 years. She had lived a member of the Methodist Church for the last sixty years or more.

At Greensborough, on the 18th ult, Mr. William Cumming, aged 92 years, a patriot of the Revolution, having served under Lincoln Gates, and others.

In Chatham county, in March, Mrs Mary Thomas, aged 104 years.

THEOPHILUS HUGGINS,

GENERAL AGENT

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Will attend to any business proper to his office, such as the sale of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, and all kinds of produce, together with filling orders, receiving and forwarding goods.

☞Office in Nutt's buildings, North Water Street.

May 11, 1849—[35 3m

Masonboro' Retreat.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep this well known House, on Masonboro' Sound.

He feels thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, and assures the public that no pains shall be spared on his part to make the stay of all who visit him pleasant and agreeable. Arrangements have been made for a supply of Oysters and Fish of all kinds during the season.

The Bar will also be supplied with the best Wine and Liquors. Terms, &c.

Breakfast	at	8 o'clock,	37½ cents.
Dinner	"	3 "	50 "
Supper	"	7 "	37½ "
Roast Oysters			25 "
Lodgings			35 "

Liquors at the usual Wilmington prices.

Horse feed 25c each. JOHN A. DAVIS.

May 11—[35-1m

FROM RALEIGH TO ROCKY MOUNT.

Fare Reduced.

THE subscriber has taken the contract for carrying the mail from Raleigh to Rocky Mount, and will place on the line comfortable stages, good horses and careful drivers, and will run it to connect with the cars on the Wilmington Rail Road, and with his stage line from Rocky Mount to Wasington—he will

Reduce the Fare as follows;

From Raleigh to Eagle Rock,		$1 00
" "	Wakefield,	1 00
" "	Stanhope,	2 00
" "	Nashville,	3 50
" "	Rocky Mount,	4 50

Trunks of ordinary size and weight, $1 50—part of the way in propotion—small packages, 25 cents—boxes and bundles agreeably to size and weight.

Trunks packages, &c.. must be deposited at the above places and the freight paid, or the subscriber will not be responsible for their safety.

For seats, &c., apply to E Yarbrough, Raleigh—T. R. Debnam, Eagle Rock—A J. Foster, Wakefield—D. S. Crenshaw, Stanhope—B. H. Freeman, Nashville—W. L. Qualls, Rocky Mount. GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', May 11, 1849[—35-3t

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the

Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold very low.

ISAAC WELLS.

May 11, 1849—[35

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	9
Middlings,	7	a	7½
Shoulders.	6	a	6½
Hog round,	7	a	8
Western,	6	a	6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 05
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	—
BUTTER—Per pound,	18	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	5 00	a	7 00
CORN—Per bushel,	43	a	45
Meal,	55	a	60
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7	a	7½
St. Domingo,		a	
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,	10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound, none		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	14	a	16
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	28	a	30
EGGS—Per doz.	10	a	12½
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,	4 50	a	5 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,		a	60
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7	a	7½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	—	a	90
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,		a	8 00
Wide, do		a	8 00
Scantling,	3 75	a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a	6 00
Shipping Timber,		a	0 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	21	a	22
New Orleans,	25	a	26
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	— —	a	— —
No. 2,	—	a	—
No. 3	—	a	3 50
MULLETS—Per bbl	3 00	a	4 00
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	1 80	a	1 90
Virgin Dip new	2 60	a	2 75
Hard—	90	a	1 00
Tar,	1 20	a	1 22½
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	1 37½
No. 2,	65		75
No. 3,	55	a	60
Spirits Turpentine,	24½	a	25
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,		a	
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	45	a	60
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 50	a	13 00
Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh,		a	
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.		a	
Sweet, per bushel,	45	a	50
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	a	25
do dead,	15	a	30
Turkeys, live,	60	a	75
do dead,	—	a	—
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 62½	a	2 75
Rough—Per bushel,	—	a	—
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,		a	
Liverpool—sack,		a	
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	60	a	1 00
Contract,	3 50	a	4 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey	26	a	26½
Do Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	30	a	33
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	5 00	a	6 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	6 —	a	10 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	12 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	4	a	5½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	6
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	8	a	8½
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,		a	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40		60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M; tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	50
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$4 —	a	4 50
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Tar, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	5 50
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	62½
Lumber per M.,	7 00	a	8 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	1½	per cent.
" " " New York, "	1½	" "
" " " Boston, "	1½	" "

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 10

Beef—Stall fed Beef is worth from 6½ to 7 cents per lb on the hoof; good grass fed do. 5 to 5½ cents per lb

Bacon—The arrival of Bacon hams from the country have been somewhat extensive since last report; the receipts of shoulders and sides have not been large, and both descriptions are in some demand. We continue former quotations No Western sides in store: shoulders held at quotations.

Butter—Prime qualities scarce.

Corn—500 bushels from Onslow reported last week, (not a good article) was taken at 43 cents per bushel. 500 bushels from Washington arrived since, was taken at 45 cents per bushel.

Flour—Fair supply Fayetteville flour on the market No change in prices.

Hay—40 bales New York Hay sold at 60 cents per 100 lbs.

Lard—Market well supplied and sales dull.

Lime—None received since last report.

Lumber—Sales of 3 rafts wide inch boards at $8; 2 rafts flooring boards at $8, and 1 raft scantling at $3½ per M.

Lambs and Mutton—$2 per head

Molasses—None received since last report. Quotations without change

Naval Stores—Turpentine—The sales of all descriptions of Turpentine since last Thursday have reached about 2,578 barrels—a very small portion of which was taken at former quotations. The bulk of the sales were made at $2 to $1 90 a $1 80 for soft, and $1 a 95c to 90c for hard; and Virgin Dip from $2 75 to $2 60 per bbl, closing as follows: Virgin Dip $2 60; soft (or yellow) $1 80; hard 90c. 360 to 380 bbls on the market, for which $1 80 has been offered for the soft, and 90c for the hard article *Tar.*—Sales of 1136 bbls at $1 25 a $1 20, closing at $1 20. Sales 207 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 24½ a 25c per gall, $1 75 for bbls not returnable, closing at 24½c

Peas—Received by a dealer 1,175 bushels Cow Peas Quotations without change The crop of Ground Peas have nearly all reached market—only a few scattering lots remaining to be brought in.

Salt—None received since last report

Timber—Sales of about 15 rafts mill timber during the week, at prices ranging from $3 to $6 per M., measurement, principally ranging within these figures

Freights—Are not very plenty, and rates are not quite so good as reported last week.

Newbern, May 9.—*Turpentine*—Dip $1 75, scrape $1 per bbl Corn $1 80 per bbl. Black Eye Peas 37½ a 40c per bush., Clay at 40, an Lady at 60c Rough Rice sells at 50 for a good article. Bacon—Hog round at 6½ a 6¾, sides at 6½, Hams at 7. Lard sells by the bbl at 7½ a 7¾.

Charleston, May 9.—There was quite an active demand for cotton yesterday The transactions reached fully 3700 bales, at full prices, ranging from 5¾ to 7½c. Sales 400 tcs rice at from $2¾ to $3 per hundred.

Baltimore, May 8.—*Flour*—There is more activity in the flour market to day; with sales of 1000 bbls Howard street at $4 62½. Sales of 1150 bbls City Mills at $4 75. Sales of 800 barrels yellow corn meal at $8. Grain—Nothing doing in wheat to-day—none in market Considerable sales of yellow Corn at 57 a 59c; the latter for 800 bushels very superior; fair sales of white at 53 a 54c. Sales of Oats at 25 a 28c. Whiskey—Small sales of hhds at 22c, and of bbls. 23c per gallon.

New York, May 8.—*Cotton*—The market is firm but not active. *Flour*—The sales to day amount to 700 bbls at $5,68 for Genesee, and $4,62, $4,75, $4,87, and $5 for Western brands. *Corn*—The demand is much less than it was The sales to-day include 9,500 bushels yellow at 62 a 65c, and 12,500 bushels prime white at 6 c. The unfavorable weather has checked the transactions in sugar to-day, but prices are steady. *Provisions*—The sales of Pork are to a moderate extent at $10,50 for Prime. There is a good demand for Lard, but prices are unchanged.

New York, May 5—*Naval Stores*—The sales of Turpentine within a week past have been large, amounting to between 6,000 a 7,000 bbls North County, part, if not all, at $2 37½ per 280 lbs, a reduction of 12½ cents on previous quotations. Spirits Turpentine is quite steady at 33 cents, cash, for parcels in good order, with sales of 600 a 800 bbls, and some in lots, from store, at 33 a 34 cts. cash, and 34½ a 35, 4 mos. 500 bbls North County Tar brought $1 81½ for selected Common Rosin is rather lower; sales of 1,000 barrels North County, afloat, having been made at 90 cents, and 500 barrels Wilmington at $1, delivered.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

May 3d.—Brig Watson, Watson, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr Sultana, Parks, Searsport, *Me*, to Harriss & Drake.

4.—Schr Alaric, Prosser, New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Ira Brewster, Horton, N York, to G W Davis.

Schr David Hale, Hudson, New York, to Jeffreys & Leighton.

Schr Avon, Cushing, Providence, R. I, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

5.—Brig Lucy Atwood, Atwood, Boston, to G W Davis.

Schr Rosannah Rose, Rose, Charleston, to Harriss & Drake.

Schr Martha B., Lewis, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

Br Schr Rover, Johnson, Harbor Island, to do.

7—Schr Edward, Hardy, Boston, to Harriss & Drake.

Schr James Henry, Hale, Savannah, to DeRosset & Brown

8—Schr Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown

Schr Olive, Smith, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

Schr B Hunting, Marshall, *Boston*, to Harriss & Drake.

9—Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, to G W Davis.

Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, to T C Worth.

10—Brig Porto Rico, Staples, Belfast, Me., to Jeffreys & Leighton.

CLEARED.

May 3—Schr Constitution, Milton, New York, by Geo Harriss.

Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow county by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Harrison Price, Brown, N Y, by E J Lutterloh.

Schr G W Davis, Briggs, New York, by G W Davis.

5—Schr Wm R Pettes, Rooks, New York, by Jeffreys & Leighton.

7—Brig Telos, Lampheer, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, by G W Davis

Schr Pearl, Dexter, Onslow county, by do.

Schr Marion, Burns, Little River, S C, by do.

Br Schr Jane, Sottley, Liverpool, by J & D McRae.

Schr Furse, Pigott, Onslow county, by G W Davis.

8.—Brig Caleb Curtis, True, Boston, by do.

Brig Catharine Nicols, Nichols, Kennebunk, Me, by Master.

Schr Monsoon, Stillman, Richmond, Va, by G W Davis.

Schr John Willetts, Crammer, N Y, by E J Lutterloh.

9.—Brig Henrietta, Thurston, Havana, by G W Davis.

Schr Almira T., Gandy, Philadelphia, by G Harriss.

Brig Enoch Pratt, Hall, Baltimore, by J Hathaway & Son.

Brig Civilian, Nichols, Philadelphia, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr Avon, Cushing, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr Alaric, Prosser, N Y, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Martha B, Davis, Shallotte, by G W Davis.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Fayetteville, by J & B L McGary.

Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, by John Banks

Steamer W B Meares, Rothwell, Fayetteville, by T C Worth.

Schr Ira Brewster, Horton, Philadelphia, by G W Davis

Schr Mary Delphina, Giles, Cuba, by G W Davis.

10—Brig Nonpariel, Brown, Boston, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Bolivar, Nutter, ——, by Harriss & Drake.

Brig Importer, Dennis, Honduras, by Barry, Bryant & Co.

Schr David Hale, Hudson, New York, by Jeffreys & Leighton

Schr Wave, Snowden, Washington, N. C., by Cashwell & Blossom.

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Cooper's shop, on Mr. Nutt's wharf, in this place, Spirit barrels, that will average 40 gallons each, made by good workmen and of seasoned timber, at $1.75 per barrel 60 days credit. Persons with whom he is not acquainted, will be required to give orders that will be accepted in this place.

A. MORGAN.

May 11, 1849—[35-3t*

DOCTOR B. A. KENNEDY,

Dental Surgeon,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons,

BEGS leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally having determined on locating himself in this place. He is prepared to perform all operations in his profession on the latest and most approved principles Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted on gold plate from one to an entire set. Whole upper sets inserted on the Atmospheric pressure principle. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural teeth. Extracting, cleaning, and plugging &c., done on scientific principles. All operations warrented to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States.

Irregularities in Children's teeth corrected.

Ladies attended at their residence when necessary.

Office adjoining Doct Ware's in the same building.

May 11, 1849—[35-tf

$25 Reward.

THE subscriber offers the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge in Jail his negro woman THURSDAY, and JOE her son. Also, $50 for sufficient proof to convict any person or persons of harboring them. Said woman is tall, has a large stomach, and speaks very slow; she is of a bright yellow complexion. Joe is dark complected, and is from 6 to 7 years of age, and formerly belonged to James M. Thompson, deceased, and come from Onslow county.

F. M. AGOSTINE.

May 4th, 1849 34 tf

Orders No. 18

Head Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. Militia,

Wilmington, N. C., 24th April, 1849.

1st—Order No. 17 is hereby countermanded.

2d—Commanders of companies are hereby ordered to hold an election for Lieutenant Colonel on Saturday, the 2d day of June next.

3d—The officer highest in command, will superintend the election and make their returns to me. ROB'T G. RANKIN, Col. Com'g.

John J. Hedrick, Adj't.

May 4 1849—[34-5t

JUST RECEIVED

At the Book Store, the following New Novels.

The Sea Lions, by Cooper.

A Man made of Money, by Douglas Jerrold.

Mordaunt Hall, or a September night, by the author of Emilia Wyndham.

Memoirs of my youth, by A. de Lamartine

Ellen Wareham, or Love and Duty, by Ellen Pickering.

White's New Plantation Melodies.

The American Joe Miller, the most amusing colection of witticisms ever published.

ALSO,

Mason's Farrier; Macauley's History of England,

Laneton Parsonage, 3 parts,

Æsops Fables; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged,

Do. do. University Edi.

Walker's Dictionary.

A variety of School Books.

May 4 L. H. PIERCE.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

I beg leave to present to the militia of the 30th Regiment N. C. Militia, Major [illegible] Williams, as a candidate for the Lieutenant Colonelcy. Major Williams is an excellent officer, and his present rank in the Regiment should entitle him to that post of honor. JUSTICE.

Messrs. Editors—Will you oblige many voters by inserting the name of Adjutant J. J HEDRICK as a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel, he having consented to serve if elected.

May 4, 1849—[34-4t

Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration upon the Estate of David Fulton, dec'd, at the March Term, 1849, of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate settlement; and all person having claims of any sort against the said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CATHARINE A. FULTON,

May 4, 1849.—[34tf] *Administratrix.*

NOTICE.

OWING to the dissolution of the late firm of *John Kyle & Co.* it is necessary that the business of said firm should be adjusted as promptly as possible. All persons indebted to said firm are therefore requested to pay their respective debts forthwith to the subscriber, as legal action will certainly be taken for their recovery unless they are soon settled. JOHN KYLE.

May 4, 1849—[34-tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. Nixon, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of Drovers.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 20, 1849—[32-1y

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

April Term, A. D 1849.

Ephraim Cook, to use of John D. Pearsall, vs. John Wilkinson. } Constable's Return—Levied on the defendant's land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendant to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him:

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in April, A. D 1849. J. H JERMAN, Clerk.

By B. F. Grady, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

April Term, A. D. 1849.

Thos. K. Torrance, vs. Kilby Bass. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain articles of personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be redered against him.

Witness James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D. 1849 J. H. JERMAN, Clerk,

By B. F. Grady, Dep't Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—3 -6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

April Term, A D. 1849.

Daniel C. Moore, vs. Kilby Bass. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain articles of personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction to the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

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April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

April Term, A. D 1849.

Owen R. Kenan, vs. Kilby Bass. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain articles of personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law, cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

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April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

April Term, A. D. 1849.

John Smith, vs. John Wilkinson. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendant to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

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By B. F. Grady, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, May 7, 1849.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any money due us in that section.

☞ MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

☞ JOSEPH R. KEMP, Esq., Postmaster at Kemper Post Office, Bladen County, N. C., is authorized to receipt for any monies due the "Journal" office, and also to receive new subscribers to said paper.

ELWOOD FISHER'S ADDRESS.—Copies of this address, handsomely done up in pamphlet form, may be obtained at this office;—price 10 cents for the single copy, or $1 per dozen. We have placed the price at the mere cost of printing, as our sole object in publishing it has been to circulate among the people, in a form suitable for preservation, one of the best, if not the very best, vindications of the South which has ever appeared. We hope our friends will forward us their orders. It should be in the hands of every Southern man of all parties.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated,

LEACHVILLE, BEAUFORT Co., N. C., April 15th, 1849.

Dear Sirs—Please to accept the enclosed * * and send me the worth of it in copies of the admirable and powerful Address of Elwood Fisher, which you say you have for sale in pamphlet form. It is one of the most valuable and interesting productions that I ever read, and is destined to work a great change in the minds and feelings of the American people, and to do great good. Give it a wide circulation—scatter it far and wide—let it be read by all—and preserve it for all future reference, and for the encouragement of the South, now and hereafter.

The Importation of Slaves.—The people of Shelby county, Tennessee, held a meeting some days since, and passed strong resolutions against the further introduction of slaves into that State from Kentucky. One of the resolutions brings the subject to the notice of the ensuing Legislature, and urges upon that body the passage of a law making it a penal offence to introduce a slave into that State for the purpose of selling him.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

His long, thin legs, about as thick as a walking-cane and of much such a shape, were encased in a pair of light, small clothes, so tight that they seemed part and parcel of the wearer. Handsome white stockings were fastened with great tidiness at the knees by a gold buckle, and over them, coming about half way up the calf, were a pair of what I believe were called hose, country knit. He wore shoes: they were old-fashioned, and fastened also with buckles—large ones. He trod like an Indian, without turning his toes out, but planking them right ahead. It was the fashion in those days to wear a fan-tailed coat, with bottons apart on the back, with but few on the breast. Mr. Randolph's was the reverse of this. Instead of being fantailed, it was what I believe the knights of the needle called swallow-tailed; collar was immensely large; the buttons were in kissing proximity, and they sat as close on the breast of the garment as the feasters at a crowded festival. His waist was so remarkably slender that, as he stood with his arms akimbo, he could easily, as I thought, with his long boney fingers, have spanned around it. Around him, his coat, which was very tight, was held together by one button, and in consequence, an inch or more of tape, to which the button was attached, was perceptible where it was pulled through the cloth. About his neck he wore a white cravat, in which his chin was occasionally buried as he moved his head in conversation; no shirt collar was percepuble; every other person seemed to pride himself on the size of his, as they were then worn large. Randolph's complexion was precisely that of a mummy—withered, saffron, dry, and bloodless; you could not have placed a pin's point on his face, where you would not have touched a wrinkle. His lips were thin, compressed and colorless; his chin, beardless as a boy's, was broad for the size of his face, which was small; his nose was straight, with nothing remarkable in it, except it was too short. He wore a fur cap, which he took off, standing a few minutes uncovered. Fancy a dead man struck into life by lightning, and all his life in his eye, and you have a picture of John Randolph.—*Magoon's Orators of the Revolution.*

Speaking Out in Church.—A young lady of this city, who is engaged and will shortly be united to a gallant son of Neptune, visited the Mariner's Church on Sunday last. During the sermon, the pastor discoursed eloquently and with much earnestness of manner on the trials, dangers and temptations of the profession of a sailor; he concluded by asking the following question? "Is there one who thinks anything of him who wears a tarpaulin hat, a blue jacket, or a pair of trowsers made of duck—in short, is there any one who cares aught for the poor sailor?" A little girl, a sister of this young lady, who was sitting by her, immediately jumped up, and looking archly at her sister, said, in a tone loud enough for every one to hear: "Yes, sir, '*Beck*' does!" The audience were convulsed with laughter; the minister bit his lips, and concluded the services by requesting the congregation to unite with him in prayer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Miss Mitchell, to whom the King of Denmark has awarded a gold medal, for the discovery of a telescopic comet, is the daughter of William Mitchell, the Cashier of the Pacific Bank at Nantuck; she is quite young, not over 24 or 25, and possesses remarkable talents for mathematics; her father has also distinguished himself by his astronomical observations.

Homeliness.—What if you are as homely as a log hut? Don't cry about it. Let goodness of heart make up for outward looks. A lady with eyes that resemble pealed onions, and a nose as crooked as a politician's creed—a chin like a hoe, and a mouth that stretches from ear to ear, and opens like a jack knife, will be more respected and beloved, by those whose opinion it is worth one's pains to secure, if she possesses a good heart and kind disposition, than if she were as beautiful as Milton's Eve, with a cork screw disposition and heart of lead. The wise never judge from the complexion of the skin, or the symmetry of form, but from the virtues of the heart and a corresponding life.

A Fable.—Once upon a time, a man, somewhat in drink belike, raised a dreadful outcry at the corner of the market place: "That the world was turned all topsy-turvy; that the men and cattle were all walking with their feet uppermost; that the houses and earth at large (if they did not mind it) would fall into the sky; in short, that unless prompt means were taken, things in general were on the high road to the devil." As the people only laughed at him, he cried the louder and more vehemently; nay, at last, began abjuring, foaming, imprecating; when a good natured auditor, going up, took the orator by the haunches, and softly inverting his position, set him down on his feet. The which upon perceiving, his mind was staggered not a little. "Ha! deuce take it"; cried he, rubbing his eyes, "So it was not the world that was hanging by its feet then, but I, that was standing on my head!" Censor, *Castigator morum*, Radical Reformer, by whatever name thou art called, have a care; especially if thou art getting loud! *Carlyle.*

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 34.]—An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty:

For pay for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, two million four hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of superintendents, naval contractors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards and stations, seventy-three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars;

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including engineers and marines, attached to vessels for sea-service, six hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred dollars;

For surgeon's necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including marine corps, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;

For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers, and the purchase of hemp, one million four hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars;

For the construction at the national observatory of a magnetic clock, under the superintendence of Dr. Locke, and to pay him for the free use by the United States of his invention of said clock, and of all improvements that he may make thereto, ten thousand dollars;

For paying the unsatisfied demands upon the fund for continuing the survey of the coast on the gulf of Mexico, from Apalachicola bay to the Mississippi, four thousand and seventy dollars, to be taken out of the balance of the fund appropriated for that purpose by act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and which has been carried to the credit of the surplus fund;

For the survey of the reefs, shoals, keys, and coasts of South Florida by the superintendent of the "coast survey," and for which the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to provide the requisite officers, vessels, and crews to said "coast survey," the sum of thirty thousand dollars;

For ordnance and ordnance stores, and small arms, including incidental expenses, two hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars;

For nautical books, maps, charts, instruments, and all other expenses of the hydrographical office, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty dollars: *Provided,* That a competent officer of the navy, not below the grade of lieutenant, be charged with the duty of preparing the Nautical Almanac for publication; and that the Secretary of the Navy may, when in his opinion the interests of navigation would be promoted thereby, cause any nautical works that may from time to time be published by the hydrographical office, to be sold at cost, and the proceeds arising therefrom be placed in the treasury of the United States;

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery; repair of and attending on steam-engines in yards; purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving-teams; carts, timber-wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools; postage of public letters; furniture for government houses; fuel, oil, and candles for navy-yards and store stations; cleaning and clearing up yards; watchmen and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers; funeral expenses; store and office rent; stationery and fuel to navy agents and store keepers; flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; premiums and other expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem pay to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; pay to judge advocates; pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance rendered to vessels in distress, five hundred and eight thousand dollars;

For support of the naval school at Annapolis, Maryland, twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars;

For transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool; between New York and New Orleans, Havana, and Chagres; and between Panama and some point in the Territory of Oregon, eight hundred and seventy-four thousand six hundred dollars;

For the purchase of the right to use A. D. Bishop's patent portable boom-derrick for all government purposes, ten thousand dollars: *Provided,* The said Bishop shall, within fifteen days from the passage of this act, notify the Secretary of the Navy, in writing, of his acceptance of said sum in full compensation for said patent-right, and all improvements which he may hereafter make upon the same, and to furnish full working plans and explanations for the construction of said boom-derrick;

For testing the capacity and usefulness of the electro-magnetic power, as a mechanical agent for the purposes of navigation and locomotion, and the probable cost of using the same, according to the invention of Professor Page, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Navy, in making a practicable experiment of said invention, according to the plan to be proposed and conducted by Professor Page;

For the construction, extention, and completion of the following objects and for the current repairs, at the several navy yards, viz:

At Portsmouth.—For completing powder magazine and smithery I; for constructing commander's quarters, timber shed number twenty-eight, storehouse number thirty, dock-wall west of timber sheds; for paving timber shed number twenty-seven, wharf, and filling in rear of number four; for pitch-house, engine-house, and filling in low grounds; and for repairs of all kinds, fifty-four thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-three cents.

At Boston.—Towards construction of sail-loft and cordage store; for stone wall and filling in southwest of ship house H; for coal-house near blacksmith shop, grading and paving avenue sixty-three; for anchor hoys and water tank; and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and twenty one dollars and fifty cents.

At New York.—For two officers' houses, cob dock, dredging channels, filling in land purchased between navy-yard and hospital, fence on Flushing avenue, filling in timber pond, paving and gutters to avenue, and for repairs of all kinds, ninety-five thousand dollars.

At Philadelphia.—For two houses for officer; for foundation and slip of ship-house G; extention of wharves number one, two & three, to port warden's line; for timber shed D; for raising smiths' shop, and for repairs of all kinds, seventy-six thousand and twenty-seven dollars.

At Washington.—For boiler and furnace for small steam hammer, and boilers for steam-engines, number one and three; for building stone wharf; for large slide lathes, plaining machines, shafting, drums, boring, slotting, and drilling machines, and small lathes, and repairs of all kinds forty-four thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

At Norfolk.—For slip number forty-eight; continuation of quay walls, digging out timber dock, grading, paving, gutters, filling low grounds, brick stables, water cisterns, engine-house to smithery, coal-house, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and five thousand eight hundred and forty four dollars.

At Pensacola.—For completing permanent wharf, smith and machine shop, timber shed and mould loft, water tank, lime-house, paint-shop, dredging machine, and lighters, and yard boats; for brick kitchen to officers' houses (eleven,) six first class, and six second class houses, and repairs of all kinds, two hundred thousand and thirteen dollars and fifty five cents.

At Memphis.—For saw-mill, one wing of storehouse; to complete building for officers, blacksmith's shop, and joiner's shop; for fire-engine, excavation and embankment, piling on river bank, wall to enclose yard, guard-house, and enclosure to commandant's house, pavements, drains and gutters, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars.

At Sackett's Harbor.—For stables and fencing, and repairs of all kinds, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For hospitals, viz:

At Boston.—For repairs to road, fences, wall, whitewashing, and general repairs, one thousand five hundred dollars.

At New York.—For completing small-pox building, finishing sewer, dead-house, grading, brick barn, and stable, and general repairs, eleven thousand three hundred dollars.

At Washington.—For general repair, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At Norfolk.—For general repairs, one thousand dollars.

At Pensacola.—For repairs of hospital buildings, medical officers' quarters, out-buildings, fences, and general repairs, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For magazines, viz:

At Boston, one hundred and fifty dollars;

At New York, two hundred dollars;

At Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars;

At Norfolk, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For stone and floating dry-docks, viz:

For completing the stone dry-dock building at New York, four hundred and ninety thousand dollars;

For the construction of the floating dry-dock to be built at Kittery, two hundred thousand dollars;

For the construction of the floating dry-dock to be built at Philadelphia, two hundred thousand dollars;

For the construction of the floating dry-dock to be built at Pensacola, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For improvements and superintendence at naval depot near New Orleans, the sum of one thousand and seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Marine Corps.—For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, subsistence of officers, and pay for undrawn clothing, two hundred and nine thousand and twelve dollars: *Provided,* That the President of the United States may substitute marines for landsmen in the navy, as far as he may deem it expedient to promote the efficiency of the service. And that the officers of the marine corps affected by the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1847, entitled "An act for the increase of the marine corps of the United States," shall be provided for in the same manner that the officers of the old army who received appointments in the additional regiments raised for the war with Mexico were under the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved July nineteen, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act supplemental to an act entitled An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and for other purposes."

For provisions for marines, serving on shore, thirty thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty cents;

For clothing, forty-two thousand nine hundred and forty eight dollars;

For fuel, thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars;

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and musical instruments, six thousand dollars;

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, eight thousand dollars;

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks and offices for officers, six thousand dollars;

For contingencies, namely: freight, ferriage, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate per diem, for attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital headquarters, eighteen thousand one hundred and eighty four dollars;

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for two buoyboats, one on the eastern end of Tuckernuck shoal, and the other on the end of Great or Sandy Rip shoal, two hundred and five dollars and fifty-three cents;

For meteorological observations, to be conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, two thousand dollars.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to detail three suitable vessels of the navy in testing new routes and perfecting the discoveries made by Lieutenant Maury in the course of his investigations of the winds and currents of the ocean; and to cause the vessels of the navy to co-operate in procuring materials for such investigations, in so far as said co-operation may not be incompatible with the public interests: *Provided,* That the same can be accomplished without any additional expense.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, in conformity with the recommendation contained in his annual report, to transfer to the Navy Department such vessels now belowing to the War Department as, in his judgment, will promote the public interests.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in lieu of the pay allowed by law, a purser, when by order of the Secretary of the Navy attached to and doing duty at the naval station of California, shall receive the same pay as if attached to a frigate in commission for sea service: *Provided,* That not more than one purser shall, at the same time, be attached to the said station, on general or special duty.

SEC 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the retention of one dollar per month from the pay of the musicians and privates of the marine corps, directed by the act of second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, be extended, as in the case of the musicians and privates of the army, to the whole term of their enlistment.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the engineers in the navy shall hereafter receive the following pay, viz:

Chief engineer on duty, first five years, fifteen hundred dollars;

Chief engineers on duty, after five years, two thousand dollars;

Chief engineers on leave, first five years, twelve hundred dollars;

Chief engineers on leave, after five years, fourteen hundred dollars;

First assistant engineers, on duty, one thousand dollars;

First assistant engineers, on leave, eight hundred and fifty dollars;

Second assistant engineers, on duty, eight hundred dollars;

Second assistant engineers, on leave, six hundred dollars;

Third assistant engineers, on duty, six hundred dollars;

Third assistant engineers, on leave, four hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy be, and hereby is, authorized so to modify the contract entered into by him with E. K. Collins and his associates for the transportation of the mails between New York and Liverpool, under direction of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty seven, as to postpone the commencement of the mail-service stipulated to be performed until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, without, in other respects, impairing the condition or obligations of the said contract.

SEC 8. *And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the passage of this act, all prize money, arising from captures made by the vessels of the navy of the United States, received by the marshal who shall make sale of such prizes, shall, within sixty days after such sale, deposite the nett proceeds, after paying all charges, as now provided by law, into the treasury of the United States; and all money now in the hands of prize agents shall also be deposited in the treasury, to be distributed as now provided by law; such part thereof as may belong to the officers and crews of the vessels of the navy shall be paid to them under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and the law authorizing the appointment of prize agents is hereby repealed.

Approved March 3, 1849.

ROB'T C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved March 3, 1849.

JAMES K. POLK.

Separation of Edwin Forrest from his Wife.—The New York Sunday Atlas, of Sunday last, announces that Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, has been separated from his wife, Caroline Norton Sinclair Forrest, daughter of the vocalist, John Sinclair. They were married in 1836, in London, and have lived happily, the Atlas states, until the beginning of the last winter, when Mr. F. became moody and melancholy. The Atlas says—

"In the month of December, Mr. Forrest returned from a professional engagement in Philadelphia, in a most unhappy state of mind, and at once demanded a separation. He assigned no cause, offered no apology for the position he assumed; and, when the immediate friends of the parties interfered, and asked to be informed why it was that he asked for repudiation, his only reply was—a studied incomprehensible silence. He was not to be interrogated; he demanded a separation; and he has accomplished his object. Mr. Forrest and his wife are eternally separated."

Mrs. Forrest is described as a lady of talent and beauty. She has been the mother of four children, all of whom, however, died in infancy.

Effects of Railroads on Property.—The increased value of real estate, arising in a section of country by the passing of railroads through it, is a subject on which data are not yet collected to establish a general rule. The following is a statement of this increase, in some of the towns in Massachusetts, since railroads were extended to them during the five years between 1839 and 1845:

Roxbury,	87 per ct.	Lowell,	38 per ct.
Brookline,	50 "	Worcester,	68 "
Cambridge,	33 "	Springfield,	33 "
Chelsea,	128 "	Fall River,	59 "

More Annexation.—A communication was received in the Massachusetts Legislature on Wednesday, from the Governor, transmitting resolutions passed by the New York Legislature, concerning the annexation of Boston Corner to New York. What the result will be who can tell? The cry of the New Yorkers is, "Boston Corner, the whole or none; peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must!"

What a Change.—The number of steamboats on the Upper Lakes, up to the year 1825, was *one!*

On the opening of navigation in the spring of 1849, there were on the entire length of the lakes, 95 steamers; 45 propellers; 5 barques; 93 brigs; 548 schooners, and 128 sloops, with an aggregate tonnage of 123.426 62, *one-fifth of the whole tonnage of the United States*.—Some of the steamboats are of nearly 1600 tons burthen, and of the most splendid and costly construction.

Poor Ink.—The editor of the National Whig says he dips his pen in his heart's blood.

Letters from Gen. Taylor.—Don't start reader; it is on old one, written before the election.

"If I ever accept that high office, it must be untrammelled by *Party* obligations of any kind." * *

"I have no enemies to punish, or friends to reward." ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Grasshoppers have appeared in swarms in the neighborhood of San Marco, Texas. In some places they literally cover the ground, and have done considerable injury to the wheat crop, while it is feared the corn will also suffer.

Days of Worship.—The following days of the week are set apart for public worship in different nations:—Sunday, or the Lord's Day by Christians; Monday by the Grecians; Tuesday by the Persians; Wednesday by the Assyrians; Thursday by the Egyptians; Friday by the Turks; Saturday by the Jews.

The New York Express gives the following as the *spirit of the Western press:*

1st. The best cure for the Cholera; 2d. The nearest road to California; 3d. Emancipation in Kentucky.

"My dear, the fowls have nealy destroyed the garden. Did you not see them there while I was absent?"

"Yes, love, but I could not bear the thought of driving them away, they seemed to take so much pleasure in scratching!"

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th April, 1849.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

[34-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

Addams R S	Hasselmann S	Nix Henry
Adler S	Hatcher S	Norton J
Andrews R	Harrel D	Nott W
Blackman w	Heath W P	Ohlhoff H F
Brock C W	Henderson P	Oliver Fereby C
Bramlett W	Heron & Martin	Orrel J J
Bostock J *B*	Henk J	Pease G A
Boyett B	Hines R J	Perkins B 2
Birns Jno W	Hopkins J J	Peeterson w
Bush H S	Holmes J W	Piver D *B*
Beaty Racheal	Hobson J F 2	Pittee G w
Bevain Elizabeth	Hoyt J E	Points J
Brantley Sarah	Horn H	Proctor F
Butler *Mary*	Holmes *M*	Price *Jno*
Caps H	Isler mrs B M	Radclife W
Candage J R	Jacobs Mary *J*	Rayner H G C
Clifford H E 2	Johnson R W M	Read Nancy
Clavis L	Johnson Julia A	Richards A
Chadwick E	Jonson Ann S	Robinson Mary E
Clark C 2	Johnson Levinia	Robbins H E
Cowzens W	Jones Moses 2	Rogers J w
Cox P	Jones Anna	Roseman Ellen
Charles Matilda	Joyner Catharine	Sampson S
Corville Adell	Kennedy E	Sargent J 2
Dail J M	Keith *W* P	Scriggins J
Dazey G W	Kenyon M	Seliars P L
Davis A	Kirkham W	Sholar H B
Davis J J	Kyle Jack	Simpson J
Daniel Jennett	Kornegay Mary E	Skipper R Q
DeRosset Mary A	Lassiter W	Skipper R
Doughty J J	Lassiter Mary	Skipper E
Doson J w	Leland L T	Small D
Doyal J W	Livingston S	St. George Isadora
Douglass Amos	Lindsey T C	Stanly Diana
Durant T A	Low F	Stevens W
Dye John	Low G w	Stimmerman C
Englis Mingo	Long *W*	Smith P
Eohn A	Mason L R	Thatcher *W* S
Filyaw O	Merrick G.	Thompson F
Foster mr	Minnich mr	Timbey T R
Freeman A	Morris Margaret	Tiedeman H J
Francis H	Moton w M	Townsend D
Francis B	Myers J	Totten J G 2
Farless Abbey	McAllister J D	Underwood J
Faison Virginia J 2	McClamma C M	Ventrgs A
Fletcher Mary A	McCoy J w	Walker G
O G	McDaniel *B*	Walker W
Garrison J	McDonald J C	Wallen Margaret J
Gorwaiz C	McDonald C	White L N
Geslee R W	McKethan A A	Weigh J M
Godfrey w M	McLennon *Marg't*	Wood G W
Greaves *J*	McRae Jas	Wood L
Graber H	Nash J F	Wood S R
Greco S	Nickerson A *M*	Woodard W H
Hardenbergh T H	Nimmo *Jno*	Williams H

WRAPPING PAPER.

405 Reams for sale by W. L. SMITH.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1849.

Sarah Merkel, vs. John Wilkinson. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendant to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1849. J. H. JERMAN, Clerk.
By B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1849.

Wm. Bryce & Co., vs. Kilby Bass. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain articles of personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D. 1849. J. H. JERMAN, Clerk.
By B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

CAMPHINE! CAMPHINE!!

AT 40 cents per gallon. For sale at the Store of J. G. BAUMAN.

March 2—[25-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Partnership, under the name of A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, and will continue the business of

Druggists and Apothecaries,

in all their various branches.

We are receiving our Spring and Summer supplies, which embrace a large and complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy articles, &c., which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

A continuance of former patronage is respectfully solicited. ANG. C. EVANS.
JULIUS A. EVANS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to pay the same, as further indulgence cannot be given.

A. C. EVANS.

April 20, 1849—[33-4t

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst. a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jno W. Wells of Brunswick county James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT *Sheriff.*

July 14, 1848—[44-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire establishment of the *Wilmington Journal*, have this day associated themselves in the publication of the said paper, and in the Printing business generally, under the name and style of the firm of FULTON & PRICE.

JAMES FULTON,
A. L. PRICE.

March 23d, 1849.

F. & P would avail themselves of this opportunity respectfully to solicit a continuance of the public patronage so uniformly and liberally bestowed upon the former firm, and pledge themselves that no effort upon their part, shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction in every department of their business.

Public Entertainment,

AT

ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, No. Ca.

A. CARTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His Rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.

His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.

He has two large lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.

April 6th, 1849—[30-3m

NEW HOUSE OF

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has just fitted up his place on the Sound, generally known as "Shandy Hall" and will, on or about the 20th of April, open a house of entertainment, for the accommodation of visitors to the Sound.

His place is about 8 miles from Wilmington, and immediately upon the Sound, where boats will be in readiness to carry company to any point they may desire. DUNCAN M. BRYANT.

April 6, 1849—[30-tf

New Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS CASH STORE,

AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.

THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.

As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.

Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.

V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.

April 5, 1849—[30-1y

A House & Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situate at the head of Princess street. A comfortable dwelling House and a large framed Kitchen; a set of Stables, and a Well of as good, if not the best, water in the place. The lot is 230 feet by 66 feet. I will also sell a piece of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of JAS. W. JOHNSON and REUBIN EVERITT. If the above named property is not sold at prive sale, it will be sold at auction, on the 2d Monday of June Court, at the Court House, in Wilmington. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and see for themselves, as I am determined to sell.

A bargain may be had.

April 20, 1849.—[32-tf] G. M. BISHOP.

WHITE LEAD.

Pure Extra and No. 1, a large lot. Also, Chrome green, dry and in oil; Chrome yellow, Spanish brown, Venetian red, &c. &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

PLOUGHS, CORN-SHELLERS AND STRAW-CUTTERS.

Now landing from Schr. L. P. Smith, a fine lot of No. 10, 11 and 60; and a few Corn Ploughs, Corn Shellers, and a very superior article of Straw Cutters, which will be sold very low for the Cash only. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

April 13.

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the President and Directors, and Company, of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a Certificate of Eleven Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more, for that number of Shares lost. OWEN D. HOLMES,
Ex'r. of Gabriel Holmes.

March 23, 1849.—[28-3m

Farmer's Blacksmithing!

THE subscribers keep on hand, and are constantly making, every description of farming tools in their line, such as PLOUGHS and PLOUGH IRONS, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, &c. They will give prompt attention to repairing every kind of farming implements. They will also do HORSE-SHOEING in a neat and substantial manner. Terms moderate.

Their shop is on Water street, immediately opposite Col. John McRae's Steam Saw Mill.

SULLIVAN & CAISON.

April 6, 1849—[30-7t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,

for the transaction of a Forwarding and General Commission business.

Any business entrusted to us will have our prompt attention.

D. CASHWELL,
JOS. R. BLOSSOM.

Wilmington, April 6th, 1849.—[30-2m

To all whom it may concern

Persons indebted to Dr. JOHN R. HAWES, will find their notes and accounts in my hands; an early payment of them will save costs. Persons having claims against Dr. HAWES will present them to me for settlement.

THOS. D. MEARES.

April 6, 1849.—[30-tf

Juniper Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED ACRES of

JUNIPER LAND,

lying in Bladen county, 15 miles North East of Elizabethtown, and about 4 miles to a navigable stream. The Land is well timbered, with large Juniper. Persons desirous of purchasing such lands, would do well to call on the subscriber, on South River, Bladen County.

D. W. CROMARTIE.

March 16, 1849.—[27-3m

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)

FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.

Their Table and Chambers are as well furnished, and attended on by as faithful servants as can be found in any other Hotel in the Southern States.

The Omnibus will be found ready at the Cars and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to and from the Hotel.

HUTCHINS & MASALON

January 19, 1849—[19-1yuoo

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

ED. CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., March, 1849.

*₊*Having established an Agency in the city of Washington, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all claims for Extra Pay, Mileage, Subsistence, &c., growing out of the late wars with Mexico and Great Britain, and under the various Pensions and Bounty Laws passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service.

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 16th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-t

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, *Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.*

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:

Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac. do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca, do rhstany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Rasp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act. do, salacine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit, pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water, Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixture, Olasanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.

Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jassmin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, ambozoisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do., &c.

For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c.

Meakin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemists.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C. TRINITY SCHOOL.

8 miles West of Raleigh.

Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday, the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. For circulars, containing full information as to Terms &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALBERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.

Raleigh, April 12, 1849.—[32-3m

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR and DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed,* or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions,* &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need!

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting,* and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely *worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar;* that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease! It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of *feeding myself*, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the 1st May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to *feed myself*, though still incapable of getting in or out of bed, or even *turning in bed*. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until I fairly despaired of getting about again this season. On the 21st July, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla; on the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week, I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street; have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 85 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *two bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. I have also nearly recovered from obstruction of water, which gave me great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me. I and my family have no earthly reason to ascribe my recovery to any other cause but to

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-st, N. Y. City

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

March 2, 1849—[25-1y

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD.
Builders and Contractors.

April 27th, 1849.—[33